UME X--- NO. 44.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.
bate Court, held at Boston
onday the tweffih day of Oc
our Lord one thousand eigh

Roberts, Executor of the lact of JOB RIGGINS, late of abover, deceased, testate, has ownere the first account of

Robert give notice to all Robert give notice to all in, to appear at a Probate in, to appear at a Probate better current, at nine o'cleck githis order two weeks seer called the Liberator, print, here may then and there appears they have, either for or treef.

LLIPS, Judge of Probate. : Attest,

for Young Ladies, IDGE, MASS. D MRS. MACK.

commences the second Mon-commences the second Mon-nd consists of four quarters of a vacation at the close of the thers one week each, we been engaged in teaching themselves to the parenal themselves to the parenal They have a house built modulion of the They have a house built modation of about Twistry and healthy situation. They teachers of Music, Drawing, and by assistant teachers who

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THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

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TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payanic in acc; or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.
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ag transferred his interest in the subscription-list
Gamasov, for two years from the first of Janusia the pregnancy concerns of the Lineary of 10, the pecuniary concerns of the LIBERATOR we under the direction and supervision of a comnow consisting of the following gentlemen: Fran-Jackson, Sanuel Philippick, Ellis Gray Lor-Edwigh Quincy, William Bassett.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 45.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

Daniel Webster.

The New York Herald of 8th inst., gives the folwing extract of his late speech at Richmond, Vir-

· I ought, my friends, here, to advert to what has opeared in all the papers of the administration partial relation to my visits to Virginia. It is the cry at the State governments will not be safe if you last northern men to have any considerable share the councils of the general government. I have an and I have always, where I had an opportunitalked about this matter, and those domestic in-Years ago, I uttered my sentiments in regard ivery, and I hold to the same opinions up to hour. I then said that it was against all pre-e that Congress had the right to interfere in the tion of slavery in the South. (Cheers.) hese are also the sentiments which I have since

breed, the same sentiments in Worcester, in my var State, in July last. (Cheers.) I now ask my friends here to read a published

ch of mine upon this subject, which I delivered ny place in the Senate, in January, 1830. I e nothing to add to what I then said on the suit, nor have I any thing to take back from all that heen said by me on the subject. (Cheers.) But we one word to say to you, my friends, upon important topic; and it is to repeat my desire tyou will read what I have before spoken, and will remember what I now say, that I OLD, BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NITED STATES, THAT CONGRESS IS BSOLUTELY PRECLUDED FROM INTER-RING IN ANY MANNER, DIRECTLY INDIRECTLY, AND IN THE INSTITU-ON OF SLAVERY, OR WITH ANY OTH-STATE INSTITUTION. (Loud cheers,

R STATE INSTITUTION. (Loud cheers, add cries of 'say that again.')
Well, I will say it again, and I wish you to resember what I say. I will repeat it—and I wish on to tell it wherever you go—spread it abroad you the wings of the wind, that Daniel Webster, see, in front of the capitol of Virginia—in the onth of October, 1840—with your October sun mining full upon me—in the midst of this assembly-before the whole country,—and with all the resembly that attaches to me—or to my name in bility that attaches to me-or to my name in any way—declare that THERE IS NO POWER ETHER IN CONGRESS OR THE GENER-AL GOVERNMENT, IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TO INTERFERE WITH THE IN STITUTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY!— 'remendous cheering, and cries of 'that's two ousand votes for Harrison.') And now, my friends, let me ask you as a favor,

read the extract from my speech; to which I ce referred, and which I shall cause to be pub-ued in one of the papers before this city. And it home with you, and show it to your friends eighbors wherever you go. (Cheers, and cries

And let that be the only answer you will deign to to the question which has been asked, 'shall Webster, the abolitionist, profane the soil of finia?" (Cheers, and cries of 'welcome, we!-

A parallel to the above is found in the following solution adopted at the great National Democrat-Convention in Baltimore.

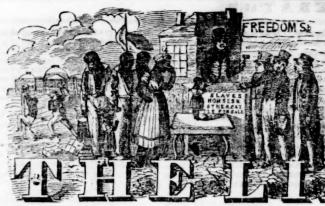
Resolved, That Congress has no power under the estitution to interfere with, or control the domes institutions of the several States, and that such ates are the sole judges of every thing appertain-g to their own affairs not prohibited by the Conon; that all efforts of the abolitionists or oth , made to induce Congress to interfere with ques-ns of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation eto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming nd dangerous consequences, and that all such ef-orts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institu-

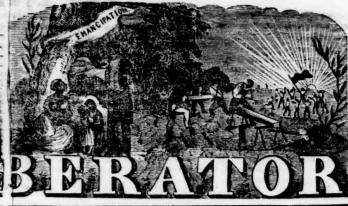
From the Richmond Enquirer.

Appeals to the South! The whole course of this campaign has not callorth a production more condensed, eloquent and lling, than the following letter from Mr. For-a, addressed to the republicans who got up the at meeting at the Indian Springs in Georgia. he South sleep on the very verge of the volca-Will not some of the whigs even take the before they commit the rights of the South he destinies of the country, into the hands of Harrison and his fell abolition allies? The is increasing upon us every moment. ation is formed against the South by the instance is formed against the South by the ties on both sides the Atlantic—as is evinced the 'World's Convention' so recently held in lon; to which Birney, and Garrison, and others and informal crew were sent as Delegates from northern States. Mr F. has not attached too sequence to those murky clouds on the rizon. There is a settled design in Enginterfere with our southern institutions; to rposes-and there is too much reason to eve, that not only the wealthy cupitalists, but East India Company, and the British govern-itself, are lending them comfort and succor mate is the union between the conspirators and and the fanatics in the United States, was proposed to hold the next 'World's ntion' in the United States-and the Execu-Committee are armed with a discretionary pow-fix their own time and place. We may look ore, for the high honor of having it assembled hin the bosom of our own country; and especial-f Gen. Harrison and his allies should succeed in election of November next. We again warn South against the factious designs of these fran conspirators. We call upon them to read the owing revelations—which struck with such parlottesville, that a proposition was made to But as its object might be mistaken; as it it be represented as a party movement; it was ned advisable to take no further action in the natter, until the election was over, and subsequent ircumstances might recommend its prosecution or

The Hon. Albert Smith, late Democratic Repreative of Cumberland District, writes to the editor the Globe as follows:

PORTLAND, Sept. 30, 1840. My district was the focus of the operations of the rty, and the point at which the exertions ston aristocracy were mainly directed, and where ir money was expended. I was beaten only 70 es out of 13,000; and this result was brought out by the aid of 100 NEGRO VOTES. What prious victory for the whigs of the South! a id negroes. The latter held the balance of power t the late election!! But we are not disheartened; re shall relax no nerve, spare no effort to meet our pponents in November. We now understand their ments better, and can better counteract them am nearly exhausted in the conflict, but I fight or by stumps to the last. From all parts of the the news borne upon every breeze, is 'WE CAN AND WE WILL' I most religiously believe that we shall triumph gloriously in the election of Dem-





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR FOUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow Saturday Evening Post. Soiree in Honor of Collins, M'Donall and White.

Soiree in Honor of Collins, M'Douall and White.

At half-past six on Monday evening, the Chartist Christian Church was opened for the admission of those who had been fortunate enough to secure tickets for the Soiree. The Church is capable of accommodating 1200, and before 7 o'clock it was completely filled by a most respectable audience. The Southern Union Band was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with their stirring strains. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. W. C. Pattison. On the right of the chairman was placed Mr. and Mrs. M'Douall, and on the left Mr. and Mrs. Collins; immediately behind sat Mr. G. White, supported by Mr. Geo. Ross and Mr. Hillous of Greenock. The rest of the seats on the platform were occupied by several distinguished strangers and members of the Glasgow Committees. On the Patriots making their appearance upon the platform, the audience race for this rest in the side of the most sincere admiration. She begged to decorate him with that medal and Scottish plaid. (Cheering and waving of handker-chiefs.)

Miss Lindsay then stepped forward and affixed the plaid around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silver medal around Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid silve

the present movement. was not a political matter—
it was that they might be educated instructors of the
rising generation, and to render their physical condition more comfortable. None had so much influence over the child as the mother, and it therefore
behooved every female to exert herself till their
rights and privileges were obtained. He believed
it was under those feelings that the females came
forward to honor the men who advocated those
rights and privileges, the attainment of which would
emancipate both mea and women. They need not
expect emancipation from the present government.
(No, no.)—No; that government had rejected the
petitions of the very men who maintained them in
office, and the middle classes were beginning to discover that without something like a progressive reform, they would soon be involved in the same difficulties as the working men. Religion itself urged
them on in the agitation for the Charter. He feltoften sorry to see Christians sitting at the communion table, acknowledging all to be alike, and at other times exerting all the powers which God and nature had given them, to oppress their fellow-mortals.

If the ministers of religion, and the members of the
churches, would but imitate the example of their
Great Master, they would assist in the general
charter and addressing Mr. M'Pouall, said.

Miss Helen Lennox next came forward amidst also were the corn-law repealers, and every other party desiring a change. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists wanted a revolution in all those things; but they wished to alter them in a peaceful and constitutional manner. He hoped they would not depart from the principles to which they were at present tracked. The day was not for distributions are from the principles to which they were at present cause of civil liberty, 24th Sept., 1840.

Mr. Pattison concluded amidst the most enthusi-have to endure in those factories—there

aman for a' that.'
The chairman rose and said—he would now introduce to them a deputation of females from the Calton. (Loud cheering.)
Miss Muir then rose and said—In the name of the Calton and Mile-end Female Chartist Association, she congratulated the patriots upon their liberation—on being again allowed to breathe the free air and enjoy the sunshine of heaven—unpolluted by the gratings of the oppressor's dungeon. (Cheers,)
Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragmen emidst the factory steam.'
(Loud cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.)
Miss Helen Lennox, again addressing Mr. M'Doually, said, 'Allow me, sir, to place this medal around your neck—let it hang on that bosom in which beats the heart of a true patriot—of an honest man.'
(Cheering.)
Miss Linday said—'As one of the deputation, she was happy to see them released from their dun-

the gratings of the oppressor's dungeon. (Cheers.) she was happy to see them released from their dun. She congratulated their wives, their sons and their geon and in health, and to bid them welcome to daughters, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, on their restoration to their bereaved afdaughters, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, on their restoration to their bereaved affections, to their lonely homes, made lonely by their enlargement—she congratulated them upon again being allowed to mingle in the society of kindred spirits, unmoved by the threatenings, unsubdued by the punishments, and uncontaminated by the promises of the tools of tyranny—(Loud cheering)—She congralulated them on their visit: the Scotland—to that land where freedom points in triumph to many a noble, though lowly, patriot's grassy grave—the recollection of whose stern integrity and indomitable spirit in the holy cause, kindle in our bosous those emotions of freedom, that, were they universal, would triumph over tyranny, and all the fiends that support its unholy power. They were welcome to the congratulations of every true lover of his country, patriots she would call them, for they had honorably won that enviable name. The field, the dungeon, the scaffold, are the ministers that baptize men patriots, in the highest sense of the word. They had passed through the ordeal of the dungeon, and tyranny, in spite of itself, had decorated them with he first imbibed the principles which he was now

freedom's loftiest title. Their steady, consistent, and unflinching advocacy of the principles of justice—in the very den of corruption, in the very fangs of the tiger, called forth the most sincere admiration.

and members of the Glasgow Committees. On the Patriots making their appearance upon the platform, the audience rose from their seats and hailed them with three times three, and waiving of hats and handkerchiefs. Silence having been secured, the chairman called upon Mr. Malcolm M'Farlane, who commenced the proceedings by asking a blessing. The company then partook of a very handsome tea, after which Mr. M'Crae, from Kiibarchan, returned thanks. The Band then performed in excellent style Rousseau's Dream. Female deputations from the Gorbals, Calton and Mile-end Female Universal Suffrage Associations, and from the city, were then introduced to the meeting, and took their places on the platform amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. W. C. Pattison then rose, and, after some introductory remarks, introduced Messrs. Collins, Mr. W. C. Pattison then rose, and, after some introductory remarks, introduced Messrs. Collins, M'Douall and White, to the company. These men, he said, had all suffered in the cause of freedom, but now they stood free and emancipated from the thraldom of their ruthless persecutors. It was a wonder to him that Chartism presented the imposing appearance it did, for he knew that it had been carried on from the commencement, with a few honorable exceptions, by working men alone. (Yes, yes.) Christianity, philosophy, justice, morality, all demanded that they should move actively and zealously in the present struggle for freed-m. (Loud cheers.) The would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings, the reception they had given before sitting down, he thought it proper to say a limit. He had no great abilities, but he thanked ly in the present struggle for freedom. (Loud cheers.)
Before sitting down, he thought it proper to say a few words respecting the introduction of certain individuals, who had come forward to present certain intokens of their respect to the stranger gentlemen. (Cheers.) He knew that the females were maligned, more, perhaps, than any other party, for taking a part in politics. (Hear.) He did assure them that he was satisfied that the position which females ought to occupy, was the duties of home and the family circle. (Hear, hear, hear.) But, under the present system of legislation, instead of being allowed to remain at home, they were forced to go to the factory for their existence—(hear, hear)—and that education, so necessary to fit them to perform the duties of wives, or of mothers having children to bring up, they were deprived of, having neither time nor opportunity to acquire it. And had females no right to interfere in questions so immediately affecting the happiness of themselves and their children? (Cheers, and cries of 'Yes.') He might be educated instructors of the females, in the present movement, was not a political matter—it was that they might be deducated instructors of the females, in the present movement, was not a political matter—it was that they might be educated instructors of the females, in the present movement, was not a political matter—it was that they might be educated instructors of the females, in the present movement, was not a political matter—it was that they might be educated instructors of the females of the contrast the condition of the laboring population of the laboring populat the present movement, was not a political matter—contrast the condition of the laboring population of it was that they might be educated instructors of the England with that of criminals in the prison, and

If the ministers of religion, and the members of the churches, would but imitate the example of their Great Master, they would assist in the general cause. But he was sorry to say that those men were the greatest barrier that stood between the people and their rights. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He contended that the clergymen were the greatest barriers to civil liberty which the people had to encounter. (Hear and cheers.) He did not mean to exhibit any vindictive feeling against the clergy as individuals—it was the craft not individuals—principles and not persons, with which the Chartists contend; and in this they have a mighty advantage over their opponents, who thought, by sneering at the persons engaged in the Chartist agitation, it could be put down. He knew that there had been errors put down. He knew that there had been errors Gorbals to give him a token, however small, of their mitted by individuals in the Chartist agitation, admiration and their gratitude. She had, therefore, of which the enemy had taken advantage. The in their name, to present him with a medal. It was Chartists were termed revolutionists—the appellation was correct—they were revolutionists. But so feelings, it might not be altogether valueless, in his

attached. The day was not far distant when their cycs might look over the country, and no traces of tyrants be visible. He knew that their principles would triumph, for he had faith in prophecy, and had read in his Bible, that 'the day would come when every nan should worship his Maker under his own with this plaid, as a small token of the respect with which we view your exertions in the ball. vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid.'
This was figurative, but was so plain as to be understood by every one. It stated that the physical condition of the people must ultimately be bettered; for morality or justice could never triumph till men were massed higher in the scale oi society as physical be-

astic applause. The Band then struck up, 'A man's aman for a' that.'

Alasgow.' (Cheering.)
Mr. M'Douall, who, like Mr. Collins, was now

NOVEMBER 6. 1840.

dvocating. Well did he recollect, that in those rforming times they were the most intelligent men, and the most expert artificers, in the world; now, bwever, they were considered very ignorant (aughter.) Why was this? Just because they rere serving the purposes of their loving and approved good masters. (Frag, hear, and cheering.) He was glad that since that time their energy and spirit had not failed, and that with their increased

experience they had gained additional power of pur-

pose. He had not expected while a student at the University of Glasgow, that he was then drinking in University of Glasgow, that he was then drinking in principles which were to bring about such mighty charges, and that he should come before them in such a capacity that day. He did not expect to have heard that splendid and soul-stirring prayer which had been offered up at the opening of the proceedings, nor that he should meet them in a chapel such as this, where religion was turned into its proper channel. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') That prayer was indeed very different from those he had been accustomed to hear for the last twelve months. These times a week at loset, he had been obliged to listen to the same routine of prayer—the beginning of which was that they might be saved from all rebels and conspirators. (Much laughter.) He would candidly admit he left them to respond to that sentiment as they thought proper; for his own part he would have it none of his. (Renewed laughter and cheering.) But he left himself a part to which he could respond to: it was that part of the litany which prayed that priests, bishops and deacons, might be illuminated with the true spirit of the gospel. To that he said, with great emphasis—'We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.' (Uproarious laughter.) There was another portion which begged that the magistrates might been dowed with grace—to that part he also said, 'We beseech thee, good Lord?' (Renewed laughter.) There was another portion which begged that the magistrates might be endowed with grace—to that part he also said, 'We beseech thee, good Lord?' (Renewed laughter.) There was another party alluded to before coming to the people, who, by-the-by, although the first in the proper that first in the proper to be proper, who by the-by, although the first in the proper that first in the proper to be proper, which is an at the proper to be proper to principles which were to bring about such mighty charges, and that he should come before them in such a capacity that day. He did not expect to have beard that splendid and soul-stirring prayer which had been offered up at the opening of the proceedings, nor that he should meet them in a charge lead as the where religion was turned into

which begged that the magistrates might be en-dowed with grace—to that part he also said, 'We beseech thee, good Lord?' (Renewed laughter.) There was another party alluded to before coming to the people, who, by-the-by, although the first in taxation, were always the last when benefits were to be obtained-(hear, hear,)-and that was the Aristocracy—they were prayed for, and wisdom and righteousness specially begged for them. Need he righteousness specially begged for them. Aced he say, that he always along with other fellow-prisoners, joined in with that fervor, as with the former? Then came the people, and peace and unity to all nations—and need he tell them that he sincerely joined in that? (Long continued cheering.) He had left his dungeon determined that a wound should be given his persecutors, equal at least to that they had given him. He had promised this to that they had given him. He had promised this to the judge at his trial, to the jury and to the people; and, since his liberation, he had attended twenty-seven meetings to prove his resolution. He did not come forward, actuated by a vain impulse, wishing merely to revenge himself. He should have the noblest of all revenges, by keeping from a faction the power of robbing his fellow-men, and by seeing justice done to his suffering countrymen. Dr. M'Douall here proceeded to refer to some remarks dropped by the chairman respecting the middle classes, and after exposing their base ingratitude, and time-serving propensities, warned the people against being led away by a poor law, a foreign policy, or any other humbug agitation got up merely to divert them from their great objects. He next exposed the bad effects resulting from the introduction of an armed force, such as that of the Russell roots an armed force, such as that of the Russell Police, amongst a few quiet people; and after contrasting the present condition of the people with that of wheir forefathers—he commented on the present paper money system, the French war, and a host

of other evils and monopolies, all the result of class legislation. He concluded a brilliant address, by showing the importance of their position as working men, and the advantages likely to accrue from their continued union and determination. He sat down amidst tremendous cheering.

Mr. M'Millan being called upon by the chairman, we will be set to the continued upon the chairman. sung with great feeling an impressive song, entitled 'The Suffering Chartists;' after which, the band

manner read an address to Mr. White.

Mrs. Cullen rose, and with a few appropriate remarks, presented him with a shepherd's plaid, similar to those presented to Messrs. Collins and M'Douall, which she adjusted a second in their many heat the swept by the board at one fell swoop. So infatuated do some men appear to have become, on the subject, that it seems as if they much plain and heathenism, rather than to be thwarted in their measurements. similar to those presented to Messrs. Collins and M'Douall, which she adjusted round him.

trymen. (Cheers.) He had taken part in the strug-gle, and he had suffered under the iron rod of tyranexceeded every thing he had ever before witnessed, and it made him proud to think he had such noble auxiliaries in the men of Scotland. (Cheers.) He would inform the people of Lecds when he went back, that all was right in Scotland. (Cheers.) He was glad to see the unity which existed, and, to quote the words which O'Connell had uttered, in some of his humbug speeches, they just required to make a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to hurl down the rotten fabric that opposed them. (Cheers.) There were, however, some sneakers trying to creep into the ranks of the people, to whom he would allude, the more especially,

the population of 1830, of 4102. The present popula-tion is 20, 152, viz., 5435 white males; 5283 do. for-males; 860 free colored males; 1065 do. females; 3953 males; 3556 female slaves.

SELECTIONS.

From Zion's Herald.

" Universal Reform." The following paragraphs are written by O. A. Brownson, editor of the Boston Quarterly Review. He has been, we believe, an Unitarian clergyman.

'It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priests; but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic priest and a Protestant

lergyman.

For our part, we yield to none in our reverence for

And now to second this gentleman in his infidel notions, we notice a call in the Liberator of last week, for a Convention to be held on the 17th of next month, 'to examine the validity of the views, which generally prevail in this country, as to the divine appointment of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, and to inquire into the ori-gin, nature and authority, of the institutions of the ministry and church, as now existing.' Of the meeting, which originated this call, Edmund Quincy was Chairman, and Maria W. Chapman, Secre-

are called 'momentous questions,' and well they may be. Can any thing be more so than the Christian Sabbath, the ministry and the church? What are these men thinking of? Do they mean to cut short the road to infidelity, by one long and fearful step? This movement certainly looks like it.

It is more than hinted in the call, that the institutions may all realitions.

tions named are but the 'inventions and traditions of men,' and that 'the corruptions, abuses and spiritual tyranny, which, they say, have ever attended them, 'are but their legitimate results.' And if this is the case, they say, 'the glory of God and the good of man demand that their actual character should be exposed, and their power for ever destroy-

There can be no doubt, that all the persons who signed this call, believe that the institutions named, are but the 'inventions and traditions of men,' for persons not tinctured with this new-fangled infidelity, under the imposing name of 'Universal Reform, would not sign such a call, or take part in such a

discussion.

The men prominent in this movement are abolitionists. They started originally against slavery merely. For a season they ran well. But growing over-zealous in the cause, and idly supposing they could by dashing forward, reckless of consequential to the course of the terror being the terror. ces, in a few years bring the temple of slavery, bar and gate, to the ground, they ran against ob-jects which impeded their course, and which, at length, formed serious obstacles in their wild and The Suffering Chartests; after which, the board struck up 'All the blue bonnets are over the border. The Chairman rose and said he had much pleasure in introducing to their notice the daughter of their respected Treasurer, Mr. George Ross. (Loud cheers.)

Miss Ross came forward, and in a very graceful manner road an address to Mr. White.

similar to those presented to Messra. Collins and M'Douall, which she adjusted round him. Miss Ross then placed a silver medal round his neck. This presentation was also hailed by the audience with the most lively expressions of delight. On the applause subsiding, Miss Mary Graham rose and said, Mr. Chairman and Brother and Sister Chartists, I have great pleasured with a provided with a provided

and Brother and Sister Chartists, I have great pleasure in crowning Mr. White with 'a blue bonnet over the border.' Miss Graham then placed upon Mr. White's head a handsome blue Glengarg bonnet. This elicited another burst of applause from the evil to be removed, incorporated as it is by numerous ramifications into all our social, political, merous ramifications into all our social, political Mr. White then rose and looked the highlander civil, moral, and religious relations, and fortified by admiration. He was warmly applauded. Ad-Mr. White then rose and looked the highlander to admiration. He was warmly applauded. Addressing the Chairman and his brother and sister Chartists, he said he hardly knew what the Whigs of Leeds would think of him if they saw him at that moment. (Hear.) He felt proud of the honor done him, and he felt a deep debt of gratitude. (Hear, hear.) He knew that it was not for any worth that was in him, but because he had endeavored to do his duty to himself, his family and his fellow-county to the course, which has savored of hostility to the constituted authorities of the church. These things, as well as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, course, which has savored of hostility to the consti-tuted authorities of the church. These things, as well as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, have produced divisions and sub-divisions among abolitionists, so that instead of presenting an united, unbroken front to our opponents, which is absolute-ly necessary, if we exepct ever to accomplish any abolitionists, so that instead of presenting an united, and that was one reason why he had become a Chartist. He hated the Whigs before, and how much deeper must that hatred be after the six months of bitter suffering at their hands! He was proud of the display he had seen that day—it had every before witnessed every thing the had ever before witnessed and army broken into petty fragments, disputing and quarrelling with each other about a 'third political party'—' women's rights'—'the Sabbath'—'nonparty'-'women's rights'-'the Sabbath'-'non-resistance'-'conference rights' and 'church gov-ernment.' Has the slaveholder any thing to fear from us under these circumstances, or the slave any thing to hope?

Another Convention.

If posterity are in want of a name for the age in which we live, perhaps they will call it the age of conventions. Not to mention the great political gatherings of the present year, there have been enough in the moral and religious world of late, to give some character to the passing times.

But we notice a call in one of the entern papers

ple, to whom he would allude, the more especially, as the proceedings of the night would go forth to the country, and would put an effectual damper upon all new attempts to mislead the people. Mr. White then proceeded to satirise a futile attempt making at Leeds, to form a Reform Association upon the principles of Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Triennial Parliaments. He took upon their published manifesto, and showed the narrowninded absurdities of which it was composed. At the conclusion, he was greeted with the warmest marks of approbation.

The band then struck up 'The Garb of old Gaul' A variety of patriotic and democratic sentiments were given by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to the proposed meeting. The call is signed by the Chairman that the proposed meeting the converted to their important duty, and have attended to their important duty.

given by the Chairman. They were ably spoken to, and warmly responded to by the meeting. The principal speakers were Messrs. M'Farlane, M'Crea, and T. Gillespie. Mr. Moir was also to have addressed the meeting, but being slightly indisposed, he had to retire during the early part of the proceedings.

Thanks were then voted to the Committee who had conducted the arrangements of the soirce; to the female deputations; and to the strangers of the church. Miss Muir proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly replied. The usual cheers were then given, and the meeting broke up at halfpast twelve, highly gratified and delighted.

The Census of Richmond, Va. shows an increase of the population of 1830, of 4102. The present population is 20, 152, viz., 5435 white males; 5283 do fein the call above mentioned. And there is still another point that may be agitated before long, and we have been not a little surprised that some of the

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

A G FT T 8.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hanrshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.
Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Mass Achusetts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Moses Emery, West Northwy.;—C. Whingle, Northwe

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Moscs Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell,
Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchhurg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Spring,
field;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond,
Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French,
Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Imnesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertoven;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lyan,—Elijah Bird, Taunton,
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Sanl, I. Rice, Northborough,—[C] For a
continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

WHOLE NO. 514.

male or female reformers of the present day have not broached it, and organized a National Society for its special interests. Were we disposed to trifle for a moment, we would thus reason: 'It cannot have escaped the notice of the most inattentive reader of the Mosaic history, that one of the first demonstrations which our first parents made of their depravity was to construct clothing for their immediate use. But this earliest evidence of guilt has been left to the last to be assailed and condemned. been left to the last to be assailed and condemned.

The church has been asleep on this subject. The
so called ministry has been silent. Public opinion
has tolerated the abomination, and for six thousand
years not a voice in Christendom has been heard denouncing this first and most conspicuous evidence of the fall. Who doubts that if man had continued holy, he would never have dreamed of this innovation upon the divine constitution? And if he did not wear clothing in innocence, is it not manifestly the duty of his posterity to retrace their steps, and by the immediate abolition of every mark of the original lapse, to reinstate themselves in all the enjoyments of primitive simplicity forthwith? Considerations of expediency might be urged to strengthen these views of duty, but what is the use of strength-ening iron with clay? Such would be a fair specien of considerable modern logic.

But seriously, is there nothing in these calls for reform, that is calculated to awaken the fears of the wise and good? If the sanctity of the Sabbath is to be assailed by the ruthless hands of professed Christians, we would anxiously enquire, What NEXT?—N. Y. Observer.

ANOTHER CONVENTION. The Non-Resistant and Liberator come to us with a call for a Convention, soon to be held in Boston, to inquire into the claims of the Sabbath, Ministry, and Church. It is signed by 16 men and 8 women. They obviously expect to show that such things should not be, and have their minds made up, although they use the common cant about the safety of all that is founded in truth—that truth cannot be endangered by discussions,

&c.

When hostility to the church and the ministry has been imputed to some of the signers of this no-tice, it has been pronounced a slander. They were not then ripe for the present movement, and probably did not know so well as lookers-on what man-

ner of spirit they were of.

This movement originated with the Non-Resistance Society, of which the editor of the Vermont Telegraph is one of the Vice Presidents.—Vermont

NEW MOVEMENT. The non-resistant, womanvoting, no-government clique at Boston, consisting of Garrison for its soul and marrow, and Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, and others, for its ody, has issued a call for a new Convention, to be held on the 17th of November, in Boston. Its object is to solve the very knotty questions whether the Sabbath is of Divine appointment, and what is the origin, nature and authority of the Christian ministry, and the church. We give this notice, that every body, old and young, male and female, black, grey, brown or white, may go and hear the discussion, and crain their noddles with all the profundities, abstrusities, niceties, and anagogicalities which may be gathered from the wisdom of the metaphys-ical loggerheads who will expect to strike out new lights in the way to paradise, for the guidance of us lights in the way to paradise, for the guidance of us poor, blind, obtuse mortals, who have read our Bi bles from our childhood, supposing them to mean something, and to point out surely the safe way to cternal life. But the 'good old way' does not suit Mr. Garrison, and therefore the world must be turned up side down, to humor his whim, and let it be known that there is one lion alive yet. Well, let them work. If the fate of the frog in the fable does not await them, why then—some other fate does That's all.—Greenfield Gaz.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

PROPER. It is stated that the Presbytery of New Profes. It is stated that the Presbytery of New Jersey have recommended the clergy to wear the surplus in the desk. We like this—for forms are to a certain extent necessary to preserve the respect due religious services. The human mind takes its hus from visible objects, and even from trifles; and the same custom which erects pulpits, should clothe those who officiate in them with vestments appropriate.—New York Tattler.

So do we like this; and cheerfully endorse the entiments of the Tattler. In this changeable world, here is no better maxim than 'hold fast that which s right;' and most happy are we to find our edito rial confrere maintaining the propriety of order in all things. It is taking le premier pas towards vindicating the apostolic church and its primitive ori-

But what will the Tattler say of the Convention o be held in our city, very shortly, at Chardon Street Chapel, to discuss the question, 'whether the Christ-Chapel, to discuss the question, whether the Chine ian church, Ministry, and Sabbath, are based upon divine appointment, or only upon the traditions and prejudices of men?' And yet this is a step taken by certain ultraists, transcendentalists, and zealots, or whatsoever other name, to which, from their deeds, these 'passionately ardent' people are enti-tled,) to overthrow that beautiful and spiritual foundation of order and religious advancement, which preserves the bulwark of society—enhances morali-y—and maintains inviolate the magnificent schemes of Gospel Christianity. This is the first step; and, of Gospel Christianity. This is the first step; and, from certain indications in the movements of these would-be revivers of a repudiated doctrine—which has but another name for infidelity, it might have been expected. But then, what will be the next step? It follows as the night the day; it will be a disbelief in the authority of the Bible, and an entire departure from the principles it inculcates. We shall be told, as we have already been, by an undevent philosopher, that, 'from many angarances in vout philosopher, that, 'from many appearances in nature, he is led to doubt the authenticity of the Scriptures, and, from his own discoveries, that he is entirely opposed to the testimony of inspiration.' We shall hear him coolly assert 'the falsehood of We shall hear him coolly assert 'the falsehood of its chronology, from an inspection perchance of volcanic lava, or some data equally uncertain, and reject as false, some important historical fact on account of a new geographical discovery!' What andacity is there in such reason! What precipitate levelling of the pure and rational doctrines of Revelation, to the standard of irrational and depraced philosophy! Truly the first ston from Christingire. philosophy! Truly the first step from Christianity is deism—the next, atheim. And what is atheism? We leave this question to be discussed at the proposed Convention, that has been called on the pretext of FREE INQUIRY—which Call is headed by a respected name that would have been 'more ho

ed in the breach than the observance.'

We are glad this meeting is to be one of free discussion—we rejoice that the public generally are invited to attend; and we call upon the pastors of churches—the shepherds of large flocks of intelligent and immortal beings—the clergy of the following churches in our city, in particular: the Old South; St. Pauls; Grace; Lynde Street; Brattle Street; Park Street; Church Green; Baptists, in general; and all others who would 'buy the truth and sell it not,' to let their voices be heard in the assembly. May they speak with Gabriel's tongue, and may their people never be led by a bewildering ignis-fatuus, from the pure sunshine of actual religion.

We have preached a long serman, we flatter our-

We have preached a long serman, we flatter ourself with 'unusual fervor and eloquence,' and our self-conceit will be bitterly humbled to find that our auditors have been FAST ASLEEP!

From the N. H. Panoply.

The Sabbath.

At a Non-Resistant meeting in Boston, Sept. 24, a number of persons, male and female, signed a Call for a Convention, to consider whether the Ministry, the Sabbath, and the Church are institutions of God.

gospel.

Is it to be supposed that men who respect then selves and who are able to defend the cause of truth will obey this call, and appear to hear the taunts of such peace men as Garrison, Wright, et id onne genus? They will not do it. The course, then, which the men who make this call will pur sue, will probably be like that of the infidels of France, when they assailed the fabric of Christianity; which was, to set up some one of their men to defend it, but who should do it weakly, and then bring all their power to bear upon and sweep away the defence-and so gain for infidelity an apparent The effect was disastrous on the m the populace; moral principle was weakened, vice encouraged, the theatre, and all licentiousness patronized, and God insulted by his infatuated people. And could the men who are file-leaders with Garri-son have their way, they would not indeed proceed to the lengths of the infidels of France; for there yet remains in their minds, so much of the effects of training and influences received under the institutions of religion, that they are held in check. They now perhaps make themselves believe they are searching after the truth; while from nselves believe that heart they are pouring forth the venom and the poison of infidelity and of hatred to the truth. But we verily believe that Garrison would clap his hands for joy, if he could place his foot on the neck of the church, and press it into the dust. He would in deed permit it to rise again if it would obey him, and acknowledge allegiance to his will. If it would only give up its ordinances, and, instead of sustaining the gospel, would enter a crusade not against slavery, but in favor of Garrison's plans; if the church will how the knee to his idol, it may stand; otherwise It must be cast into the fiery furnace; the

gates of hell must prevail against it.

Happy is it for us, and for the world, that it i not ruled by men: and that all their designs against the cause of God shall come to nought. They may delude and lead souls astray to their ruin, who were appointed to this condemnation; if pos-sible, they may deceive some of the very 'elect; but they cannot fully prevail. To those who have watched the progress of

events as we have, there has been a constant ad vance toward infidelity. Garrison has lost his in fluence with the better portion of the community, they see that his pretended interest for the welfare of the colored people seems to be only a cloak to

cover his real designs.

We have suffered in the estimation of some of our friends, because we have exposed from time to time his obliquities. They have thought that we opposed anti-slavery, and favored slavery; but we have constantly disclaimed the charge. We know have constantly disclaimed the charge. We know that we are us fully opposed to slavery as others can be. But we believe that the church is dearer to its head, than the mere redemption of a few thousands from temporal servitude. For without the church, and its holy influences, men, instead of being more free, would be brought into more grievous servitude. The gospel, the holy influences and effects of truth, possess the only redeeming power either from moral or physical servitude; and they who paralyze the power of the church the true of Christ, or the really pious, make was upon the best interests of the world, and attempt to blot out the brightest star that guides the pilgrim through this wilderness world.

Marriage, Parental Government, and Female

A numerous meeting of the friends of 'Univer A numerous meeting of the transfer of the sal Reform' was held on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1840, in the Goslin Green School-house, Weaselboro', for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling a Convention, to examine the validity of the views which generally prevail in this country, as to the institution of the marriage relation, the right of parents to recognize, discipline and ed-ucate their children, and the right of men to claim exclusive privilege of the use of pantaloons in their costume, thus dooming females to inhabit, as they long submissively have done, (to their shame be it spoken,) that very unseemly and unbefitting article—the petlicout. Archibald Wiseacre was chosen Chairman, and Elizabeth Q. Lonebody, Secretary. It was unanimously agreed upon, that such a Convention should be held before the time when winter garments are usually made. Archibald Wiseacre, Elizabeth Q. Lonebody, Thomas Moonshine, Zipporah Warmheart, and Ezekiel Covercraft, were appointed a committee to issue a Call, specifying time place, and purposes of the meeting.
ARCHIBALD WISEACRE, Chairman.

ELIZABETH Q. LONEBODY, Secretary.

The Call. In compliance with the instruction of the meeting above mentioned, the undersigned had appointed Tuesday, the 17th of November next, as the time; (but perceiving by the public papers that our friends in Boston are to hold a very important meeting on that and the succeeding days, in the exercise of which we desire to participate,—and wishing to give ample time for their deliberations, and also to secure at our convention the at tendance of the orators and oratoresses which are to speak on that occasion,) we hereby fix upon Sunday, the 29th of that month, as the time for our meetin in Weaselboro', that day being chosen, upon the presumption that the superstitious sacredness here-tofore attached to it by the vulgar and ignorant, will have been talked away during the preceding fortnight, and therefore no opprobrium or culpability will attach to those who may thereafter appropriate it to common purposes, especially to the high and holy cause of free and enlightened discussion. The noisy cause of free and eningmened asscussion. The meeting will be held in the Hall fronting on Goslin Green; the snappish clergyman in Weaselboro' having refused us the use of the meeting-house, it being the intention of himself and his bigoted adherents, to persist in holding religious meetings on The convention will adjourn from day to day, till the various subjects shall have bee The institution of marriage and the parental rela-

tion exists in our midst. The influence for good or for evil is mighty. It is highly important to the progress of truth, that their claims upon the present generation should be weighed. In heaven, they neither marry nor are given in marriage; why, then should this mortal state be subject to such imper It is seriously to be questioned whethe this institution is not an invention of the priesthood to give them a fee, and whether the delugi to give them a fee, and whether the defusion should not be swept away by discussion. Then as to pa-rental authority! Why should parents care for their children? Who has given them a right to lord it over them, to correct them, to claim their obedience and service, till a certain age? Is not all this a human invention, a usurpation over the rights of babies, which ought to be redressed by discussion? Who shall say, if the institution of mar nether parents have any right at all to recognize their offspring? We appeal to this enlightened generation to say whether discussion is not loudly generation to say whether discussion is not loading called for on this point!

The fashions of society need reform. By a ty

rannical custom of society, the right of wearing breeches and pantaloons has long been conceded to the males, very much to the injury and degra-dation of the other sex. Now since it has been clearly proved that women make good chairmen a public meetings, and good committee-men for al occasions, (this truth having been developed by discussion)—it is asked why they should not doff their petticoats, and as it has been proved (by discussion that they can talk like men, why should they not be allowed to dress like men, and then like men mount astride on horseback? This subject, too, needs

We, the undersigned, therefore, committee-men of the meeting in Wesselboro', most earnestly invite all the friends of truth to meet us at the above time and place, and offer the word that is given them. We hope to see persons assembled there of every variety of opinions. Our object is not the propagation of any particular views on any or all of these subjects, but simply the discovery of truth.

Archibald Wiseacre, Abner Humbug, Elizabeth Q. Lonebody, Ellen Silvertone, Henry Seekfame, Sarah O. Meanwell, Esau Agitate, and **Fhomas** Zipporah Warmheart, Ezekiel Covercraft, Esau Agit Fifteen other men of both sexes. Weaselboro', Sept. 22, 1840.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Civil War.

The organized hostility displayed amid the anti-slavery ranks is hardly entitled to this name. It deserves rather the name of conspiracy and treason. The leaders in it have disturbed the anti-slavery camp, to gratify personal pique, or to maintain para-mount sect or party. We have been exceedingly reluctant to attribute to them distinct, positive, and knowing hostility to the anti-slavery cause, they once so ardently espoused, and so honorably advocated. We have been disposed to attribute their movements to the one misstep of secession. They took a false position, and, to maintain it, they must take false steps throughout. But whatever the inthen of our seceding brethren, secession will lead them far wide of the anti-slavery straight and narrow path, and in the end they will cease from attempting to walk in it, with chagrin and disgust. Pride makes it almost impossible for men to repent. O there is nothing so unnatural and uncongenial as repentance, confession and reform. They are sweet and salutary when boldly undergone, but look like the waters of death before they are tasted. We tremble to think of the position of our new organized brethren, from which there is no escape, but by running the Straits of Repentance.

And what is this secession, which is so madly prosecuted, and which leads our new organized

brethren to persecute the poor, old anti-slavery en-

What is it and its occasion?—Why, certain men, who were 'le ding abolitionists,' could not labor side by side with the pioneer of the movement, because he would keep it an unpopular and disreputable movement in the eyes of the world. Garasson is the accasion of the secession. He will not content himself with the one heresy of immediate emancipation; but must be ever and anon broaching others. The community had become familiarized somewhat with that, and were ceasing to mob it; and it was even growing respectable; when lo! he proclaims other heresies, and throws back the cause upon the contempt of the 'judicious' community.

Not that he mingles any of his new heresies with Not that he mingles any of his new heresies with the old one, which the seceders had embraced, but community does. They identify the new heresies with anti-slavery, and the anti-slavery cause with Garrison. And we cannot keep them separate in the public mind. This is equivalent to Garrison's identifying them, and, in short, he does identify them, and is guilty of the offence in the estimation of community. The seeders advantable him of these The seceders admonished him of these things, and enjoined upon him the necessity of his remaining 'of one idea,' that they might respectably and speedily carry on the movement to a triumph. He gave no heed to their admonitions, but accused them of unfaithfulness to the cause. They preferred seceding to undertaking their defence, and so they new organized; and the land and all christendom is

disturbed with the secession.
What are the complaints? Why, 'Garrison encumbers the cause with extraneous topics.' Allow-ing that he does, who has a right to secede for that? Garrison encumbers it? Suppose he does encumber it, could not all these seceders disencumber it? Is Garrison old anti-slavery, that they should secede from it, on his account? But, Garrison don't entom it, on his account? But, Garrison don't en-cumber it. We defy all new organization to show that he does, or that he is willing they should. But the Liberator discusses extraneous topics. What then? The Liberator is not an anti-slavery organ. It is Garrison's own free paper. If it be not a true anti-slavery paper, among other things, let it be dis-countenanced by abolitionists. But if it were a very sink of heresies, it does not in the least warrant new organizing the Anti-Slavery Society. But, Garrison makes it a commanding and influential paper. Strip him of his talents, then; but don't new organize our anti-slavery movement. The Lib-erator is not exclusively devoted to the abolition of southern slavery. Yet it has more anti-slavery effect than all our abolition periodicals put together.

The field around it is the best abolitionized of all the land. There is no anti-slavery camp like old Massachusetts. The standard most mortally alarming, of all others, to the slaveholder's eye, floats over Boston—not from the dome of the State House, but the flag-staff that shoots from the recesses of Cornhill—from 'No. 25'—the ever-to-be remempered head-quarters of the great anti-slavery movement of the age. That humble spot, with all its extrancosities, is the grand centre of alarm to slavery and pro-slavery, and the Liberator is its ensign, and over it rests the North Star of hope to the revi-

ving bondman!
'But Garrison does not hold that there is a Christian Sabbath.' He holds nothing about it, one way or the other, as an abolitionist; nor has any one a right to, pro or con. The Christianity of a Sabbath is not to be denied or maintained, in the Anti-Slave ry Society, any more than the divinity of circumci sion. That is not the purpose or business of the s not the purpose or business of the son. That is not the purpose or business of the Society. It is an extraneous question, and as extraneous to argue one side of it as the other. In the Liberator, however, it may be argued, in all good faith, on both sides. But, 'Garrison is a woman's rights man,' and that is 'extraneous; 'and besides, St. Paul don't hold with him. Whether Paul holds with him or not, or how he holds, or how any body helded to the targeties of the same o Liberator, however, it may be argued, in all good faith, on both sides. But, 'Garrison is a woman's rights man,' and that is 'extraneous;' and besides, St. Paul don't hold with him. Whether Paul holds with him or not, or how he holds, or how any body holds on that subject, is extraneous. It is as extraneous to hold that woman has no rights, as to hold the contrary. Gentlemen forget that. They think that only one side of these questions is extraneous. The other side is quite intrinsic, and they may make the anti-slavery platform the theatre of maintaining the side is quite intrinsic, and they may make the anti-slavery platform the theatre of maintaining the side is quite intrinsic, and they may make the anti-slavery platform the theatre of maintaining the side is quite intrinsic, and they may make the anti-slavery platform the theatre of maintaining the side is the side is a sixteen chambered rifle, two double-barreled pistols and a bowie knife, some dealay was occasioned, and the opportunity was taken by him, under cover of night, to flee from justice, retaining possession of his slave. Thus ended one of the most disgraceful scenes of daring bravado that were ever known in the unusually peaceful village of Fitchburg.

The above account of the affair we believe to be supported for a severe contest by having in a sixteen chambered rifle, two double-barreled pistols and a bowie knife, some dealay was occasioned, and the opportunity was taken by him, under cover of night, to flee from justice, retaining possession of his slave. Thus ended one of the most disgraceful scenes of daring bravado that were ever known in the unusually peaceful village of Fitchburg. the right side of every known question. It is one side of a topic that is extraneous, viz. the wrong side. Now we humbly say, that the general question of woman's rights is not admissible to anti-slavery dewoman's rights is not admissione to anti-stavery de-cision. The right of woman in an anti-slavery meet-ing is pertinent anti-slavery matter, and whoever questions her equal right there, ought to be met there and put down. Usage, nor sectarian interpre-tations of Paul have any right to creep into our economy. And it would be odd enough to see professed abolitionists practising usurpation in an anti-slavery meeting. What do they demand of the slaveholder, but freedom to the slave, on the principle of man-kind's universal, equal right to freedom? And shall they trample on that principle, while they are

urging it?
But, 'Garrison is a no-human government man.' He is not an anti-slavery no-human government man, nor have the advocates of the human right of government any right to be such, as abolitionists. They may battle for and against the divine right of

But, Garrison is a non-resistant—an enemy to the church and ministry, and to all society; and, in short, is an extraneous, 'sifting,' infidel, besides having 'ulterior aims.' The anti-slavery society is answerable for none of these things, if they were ever so able for none of these things, if they were ever so true; and they would be no good cause of secession—and they are not the cause of it. Men have secded; some from love of sect, some from love of party, some from love of clerical 'influence,' some from personal revenge, because their motives were detected and exposed, and some because they could neither manage Garrison nor anti-slavery, while they were associated with him. 'They can't work with Garrison.' They will work with each other, howev-lit must, it will amount to this. If you vote for Harrison.' They will work with each other, howev-lit must, it will amount to this. If you vote for Harrison.' were associated with him. 'They can't work with sor? I cannot believe it; you do not mean it. Y Garrison.' They will work with each other, however they may differ, and they do differ on all these rison, if it does not destroy, it will most certainly topics. They will not secede from each other, but they 'can't work with Garrison.' They are some And in all soberness I ask, in doing thus, will you they 'can't work with Garrison.' They are some for assigning for third party, and some net; some for assigning moman her sphere—giving her a negro pew in the great human family place of worship—a Liberia, 'where she can rise sky-high;' others say they allow her to fix her own sphere. They differ about all these causes of secession, yet they seeded together and remain together—for the present.

And to give pretext to it, and furnish new organization with a distinctive object, a portion of them have gone and made an incidental, if not unlawful means of anti-slavery action, its chief means, and in all soberness I ask, in doing thus, will you not strike hands with the contemners of man's inal-ienable rights? And will they not exult in having your aid to elect a man whose views on the subject of slavery are entirely satisfactory to both parties at the South? The Charleston Courier places him 'side by side, upon the same lofty eminence,' with Van Buren.

I, too, have my party predilections. They are opposed to yours; and I believe I could find as many reasons for supporting Van Buren as any abolition-means of anti-slavery action, its chief means, and

anti-slavery action, its chief means, and

object. It stops only long enough to clear its well to must have a way, and whatever impedes it me be abated and removed. Let it not be accused of turning aside to attack this, that, and the other, whe it is only clearing the road. The abolition of slave ry is the object—anti-slavery truth the means 'scattered' in 'live coals on the nation's nake heart'—our agents, all who will work, and as the choose to work. If sect oppose us, we must assai it. If it persist in obstructing us, its blood be on it own head. It must perish. If party put itself in the way, the slave must be freed, though at the expens of party. If Church oppose, we say the same. Lib erty with church organizations, if we can—but lib erty without them, if we must. Truth is mighty an must prevail. We seek, in good faith, the abolitio of slavery. We have no concealment, and we ca have no compromise. Who will oppose our move

Here is an extraordinary case! A slaveholder the free soil of Massachusetts, defving the laws of the State, and intimidating the officers of justice and the whole body of citizens, so as to make his escape, carry ing with him into slavery a female who became fre the moment he allowed her to touch our soil! Had the victim been the daughter of an eminent citizes, would the kidnapper have succeeded in carrying her off, even though he had avowed his determin to be taken alive?

From the Christian Reflector

Slave Case in Fitchburg, Mass. There having been considerable excitement pro duced in this village during the last week, in co quence of legal measures having been taken by the friends of liberty to secure the freedom of a female who had been brought into the place by her master, and as many false reports have been circulated in relation to the affair, it was deemed designable by the indersigned, resident citizens, to make an investigi tion, prepare, and publish what they believe to be correct account of the affair for the information

the friends abroad.

It appears that, some weeks since, a Mr. Leonard from Louisiana, who is said to be the owner of a large plantation in the vicinity of New-Orleans, came into this village accompanied only by a fen about 22 years of age, whom he declared to be slave.
This cirnumstance becoming generally known, i

excited not a little interest in the minds of the friends of liberty and good order; and there being report in circulation that freedom had been offered her, and that she would not accept it, many became anxious to ascertain from her own lips whether it was true An individual desiring to see and converse with the slave on this subject, requested and obtained permission to do so; and providentially the slave was found alone. After a faithful conversation with her, the individual became convinced that she did want

her freedom. Under these circumstances, the friends of liberty -after consultation relative to duty-laid the case before the legal authority in Worcester, and steps were immediately taken, agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, to secure her freedom. Papers duly prepared were put into the hands of a judicious officer, who embraced the first opportunity to see her in the absence of her master, in order to lay before her the true state of her condition while in this Commonwealth, and to offer her the means to assert her inalienable rights, as a free person of the State of Massachusetts. But, on calling for the slave at of Massachusetts. But, on calling for the slave at the house where she was kept, it appears he was unable to obtain an interview with her, for it was soon ascertained that she had left the house, and was seen in the street with a large pistol in her hand, in pursuit of her master. The officer followed the slave to the public house near by into which he fled, and there came in contact with Lec her master, who, on learning the purpose for which the officer had called, presented a loaded pistol to his breast, and declared that if he did not desist from his purpose, he would 'blow him through the body.' By threats, and oaths of the vilest charac-ter, he defied the citizens, and the laws, and displayed before several witnesses the implements of death which are so much in vogue where tynch law to the supreme law of the land. It was thought by some of our esteemed citizens that such base conduct such open violation of law, and such daring threats. ought not to be passed unnoticed. A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of the culprit, to oring him to answer for his aggravated offence warrant for his arrest was put into the hauds o the proper officer, but having ascertained that Leonard had fully determined not to be taken alive

ALPHEUS KIMBALL,

EBENEZER BALL, CARLL TOLMAN NATHAN TOLMAN, Elijah Bird, Taunton. ABEL F. ADAMS.

Fitchburg, Oct. 2, 1840.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To George Bradburn.

Mr Dear Brother:
I have learned, with the utmost surprise and re

gret, that you are lecturing, and intend to vote, in favor of Gen. Harrison for President.

I knew that your sympathies were with the Whig party; but I was unprepared to believe that you would withdraw, at this trying crisis, your labor and influence from the anti-slavery cause, and employ these for the elevation of a want to be Presidency, who securers do raise the question, and sift it into their abolitionism, and in New-Hampshire have made it part of their abolition confession of faith. They have incorporated it into their Constitution, after having seconded from the old society, who did not entertain the question, under pretext that it did. A member of the New-Hampshire Abolition Society must not only subscribe to immediate emancipation but to the duly of being a politician!

But, Garrison is a non-resistant—an ename church and minister. bodies of men. This man I know you would not vote for—yet, why not? If you can support Gen. Harrison, why not Henry Clay? It is true, the latter has not suffered so much as the former in defence of southern rights; but this is not the reason why you support the one, and refuse to support the other. One is the robber of his fellow-men—the other is the proud defender of his rights (!) so to do—his ally! Your name is associated with those noble spirits, who, shoulder to shoulder, are bearing

posed to yours; and I believe I could find as many reasons for supporting Van Buren as any abolition ist can offer to justify himself in supporting Har rison; but I cannot vote for him, without outraging means of anti-slavery action, its chief means, and even end. They have constructed an anti-slavery political party. They have turned, so far as they are concerned, our magnificent moral movement into a ludicrons political pageant and knight-errantry, and mounted poor Birney on to the leanest of all crow-inviting Rosinantes—the Presidency of the United States, and he is riding it over England, and was led thus mounted, on to the platform of Exeter Hall. He was introduced there as candidate for the Presidency of the United States! Now, we respect brother Birney very highly, but when he rides that hobby-horse, we can't consent that he do it at the expense of our cause; and we wonder at Thomas Earle's consenting to ride the Vice Presidency. We will not mention the rider who is irresistibly brought to mind, in the crusades of the celebrated

might! Yet such is my personal regard for you, and such my anxiety that every abolitionist should preserve inviolate his anti-slavery principles, humble and obscure as I am, I could not refrain from saving thus much. I know the course you are pursuing will cause every unswerving friend of the slave to weep, and the slave will weep. These things I say in all kindness, desiring that the Pather of our spirits may direct us into all righteousness and truti.

Yours for truth and the oppressed,

Yours Recussary 10th me 30th 1840.

Yours for truth and the oppressed, North Rochester, 10th mo. 30th, 1840.

The approaching Election.

MR. GARRISON:

Sin-Please insert, once more, the list of names for *Electors*, which you published in the Liberator of Oct. It, and which was prepared by a committee at the late Anti-Slavery Convention at Worcester, in the manner and for the purposes stated in the communication which was published with the You will recollect that that list was not put forth

as a nomination, but merely for the information of those abolitionists who desired to scatter their votes, and thus bear their testimony at the ballot-box against the pro-slavery candidates which the two great political parties have nominated for the highest office in the country.

I will add, that it was the object of the commit-

tee to present the names of abolitionists only, with-out regard to their politics. The list was prepared in haste, and may contain the names of some who are not thorough abolitionists. The great body of the abolition voters are, however, certainly as com petent to compose their own ballots as any commit-tee. They will therefore, I hope, not be governed by this list any farther than they choose, but exerise the true freedom in this matter which they so

For Electors.

AT LARGE. Seth Sprague, Duxbury. Amos Farnsworth, Groton. Henry Chapman, Boston. David Lee Child, Northan Andrew Robeson, New-Bedford. William Jackson, Newton, John T. Hilton, Boston.

District No. 1. Henry G. Chapman, Boston. John Rogers, William Fisk, Joel W. Lewis, Joseph Southwick, Charles P. Bossom.

District No. 2. Christopher Robinson, Lynn. Jonathan Buffum, Lynn. John Smith, Andover. Wm. Jenkins, Andover. Wm. B. Dodge, Salem.

District No. 3. Charles Butler, Newburyport. Atkinson Stanwood, Richard Plummer, do. Josiah Caldwell, Ipswich. Moses Emery, West Newbury. Ezekiel Hale, Haverhill.

District No. 4. Stephen Goodhue, Lowell. Isaiah Cragin, Groton. Nahum Harwood, Littleton. Josiah Bartlett, Concord. J. N. Barbour, Cambridge. Calvin Temple, Reading.

District No. 5. Joshua T. Everett, Princeton. Charles White, Holden. Samuel May, Leicester.
John O. Burleigh, Oxford.
Daniel J. Paul, Millbury.

District No. 6. Samuel Ware, South Deerfield. Asa Howland, Conway. Warren S. Howland, Amherst. James Deane, Greenfield. Luther B. Lincoln, Deerfield. District No. 7.

Tyler Thacher, Hawley. J. H. Dunham, Pittsfield. J. W. Robbins, Lenox. District No. 8.

Daniel Carmichael, Springfield. Dr. — Bassett, do. Dr. Jefferson Church, do. Noah Barnes, Brookfield. William B. Stone, do. John M. Fisk. do. District No. 9. Cyrus Allen, Franklin.

Eliab Wright, Jr. Bellingham. Abner Belcher, Wrentham. Hiram A. Morse, Holliston. Samuel E. Sewall, Roxbury. District No. 10.

George F. Hodges, Taunton. William Yates, Seekonk. Samuel Shove, Fall River. Henshaw, Attleboro'. H. H. Brown, District No. 11.

Rodney French, New-Bedford. John Bailey, do. Ezra R. Johnson, do. Isanc Austin, Nantucket. Isaiah C. Ray, do. District No. 12.

Elias Richards, Weymouth. Loring W. Reed, Milton. Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester. Lysander Richards, Quincy. Jairus Lincoln, Hingham.

Reprehensible Behaviour. WEST NEWBURY, Oct. 21, 1840.

Fuend Garrison:
You will, no doubt, pardon the liberty which I am taking in writing to you, with whom I have no per-sonal acquaintance, but with whom I hold sweet converse weekly through the columns of your very valuable paper; especially when you understand the object for which I write. It is—and it gives pain to confess it—to inform you at what a low rate anti-slavery is held in the estimation of those, of whom we might expect better things. When the Anti-Slavery Society was formed, which was, I believe, in the fall of 1838, there were many who joined it with no reluctance, believing that all that was required of them was to be anti-slavery in theory. ed of them was to be anti-slavery in theory, at every opportunity that presented itself for required of them was to be anti-slavery in theory, while at every opportunity that presented itself for them to carry their theory into practice, they might with impunity contribute to the support of that excable system which grinds beneath the galling chains of slavish tyranny their equal brother. Shortrequesting of abolitionists, as a duty they owed to the suffering bondmen and to principle, to vote only for those who advocated the principle of impartial for those who advocated the principle of impartial liberty. I had one of those circulars in my possession, and meeting an abolitionist, I presented it to him. He took it and read it, and then gave it to me; observing, at the same time—If that is the way they mean to do, I won't be an abolitionist;' saying, that he did not expect that there was to be any leading to the reasons are sound ones, we will not pretend to say, but leave it for reasonable men to indee.

salso, that he did not expect that there was to be any sacrifice of political principle!

I saw nothing which gave me any evidence that the other members of the society did not entertain the same opinion; and I infer that they did, from the fact that 'Freedom's Ticket' (scattering) was not voted for by one voter in this town.

I will pass now to the last annual meeting of the society, which was holden last September, at which time there was nothing done that would indicate that its object was the abolition of slavery, excepting that some of the members agreed to purchase a few anti-slavery almanacs. But one would have thought, on entering, that it was a meeting of whigs; for he would have beheld the president and members in and about the desk, with a list of the names of those who were to at a did the Whig Convention to be bolden at Bunker Hill on the 10th, with the

Quixotte, by the idea of an anti-slavery candidate for the Vice Presidency. Friend Earle, we under stand, rides as a democrat, and not as an abolitionist. He should say so, then. They should proclaim him the democratic candidate.

Old organized anti-slavery goes ahead to its great object. It stops only long enough to clear its way, and such my anxiety that every abolitionist should be seen to be elected, he, object. It stops only long enough to clear its way, and such my anxiety that every abolitionist should be seen to be elected, he, and such my anxiety that every abolitionist should be such as a such as a reduced rate, &c., &c.!! It was asked by one member of another, if he thought he, as an abolitionist, corld consistently vote for Harrison; to which he answered, that if by voting for Mr. Birney, or any other good abolitionist, that abolitionist would stand an equal chance to be elected, he, for one, was willing to vote for him; but there was no propositive feeting the series beyond the standard proposition of the control of the standard proposition of the standard proposit ted to order by the President, and officers were chosen for the ensuing year. Then there was an inquiry made about a lecture. It was observed by one, that there had been a lecture appointed here, but the lecturer, owing to illness, was unable to meet his engagements. It was also understood that meet his engagements. It was also understood that hat lecturer spoke on the subject of politics; and fo that reason, they did not want to hear him. No said they, that will be throwing a firebrand in our midst, and separating us; and we are few enough now. I say, not so. If truth will be a firebrand in our midst, let it be hurled thick and fast; and if that will separate us, no matter how soon we are separa ted; the sooner the better. One said, that he sup-posed that abolitionists could have other principles besides those of abolition; to which it was observed that he might, if they did not clash; to which th first answered, that, clash or not clash, he shoul vote for old Tip! It was finally agreed, by all vo-ters present, that they should vote for Harrison! and that they would not have a lecture till after elec-Yours for truth, justice and EQUALITY.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for an f the statements made in the letter of ' EQUALITY but we publish them, as he has given us his name, and will as cheerfully make any correction, if they are in any degree erroneous. If they are true, they are certainly humiliating 1-Ed. Lib.

The Liberty Ticket.

In the Liberator of last week, the following para

'The manner in which the friends of the third par ty movement have made their nominations, has been in many instances, very reprehensible—individuals having been selected, without consultation, who, they had good reason to know, would not consent to stand and who are opposed to a separate political organiza-tion. The following letter from our early and tried friend Joseph Southwick, furnishes an instance in

It is perhaps worth while for me to make one of It is perhaps worth while for me to make one or two remarks in reference to this paragraph. The nomination of Mr. Southwick was probably made at my suggestion. I had supposed, from what I knew of his opinions, that though not satisfied with Mr. Birney's course, he would not decline the nomination. In this, it seems, I was mistaken. But it is evident from his letter, that even now he is not hostile to independent political action. Under these circumstances. I do not see that any one can be blamed. stances, I do not see that any one can be blamed for having nominated him.

I believe the general charge in the paragraph

quoted, is as erroneous, as that in regard to the nomination of Mr. Southwick. But as no other case but his is specified, in which persons have been put in nomination, 'who, they had good reason to know, would not consent to stand, and who are opposed to a separate political organization,' it is sufficient to a separate point ai organization, it is sumicient to meet the charge by an explicit denial of its correct-ness, so far as my infomation extends. In the same paper, in regard to Mr. Phillips's nom-ination as a candidate for Congress, it is said, that

he 'would certainly decline if he were now in Bos

It seems due to the members of the Suffolk County Committee, who are friends of the new organization and who reported Mr. Phillips's name to the meeting the other night, to say, that I highly approved and strongly recommended the nomination, and feel equally responsible with them for its being made. Whether his name was not first suggested by me, I am not sure. I believed him to be eminently qualified fo Representative; and so far from knowing that he would certainly decline, I then felt, and still feel, great confidence that he would accept the notion, if he were here. S. E. SEWALL.

ROXBURY, November 1, 1840.

Closing of Meeting-Houses WORCESTER, Oct. 19th, 1840. MR. EDITOR:

One of the greatest obstacles which have retard One of the greatest obstacles which have retarded the success of the anti-slavery cause, from its carliest days to the present hour, is the extreme difficulty of obtaining a convenient and suitable house to hold its public meetings. In numerous instances where Conventions have been appointed for the purpose of discussing the great questions connected with the present and future prosperity of this holy enterprise, how often have we found the houses of worship closed against it! While the advocates of temperance, of peace, of education, of advocates of temperance, of peace, of education, of agriculture, and of missions to the heathen of other countries, are heard in every church in the land, the humble advocates of the American heathen are too often shut out. This ought not so to be. An examination should take place in every such case of refusal, and a thorough investigation of the objections. refusal, and a thorough investigation of the objections against admission made. Is it possible that the church of this country is ignorant of the mighty interests she has at stake in the decision of this question? Has she never contemplated the system of slavery as a tremendous barrier against the tri-umphs of the gospel? Why is it that nearly three millions of perishing immortal beings have been thrown upon the sympathies of Christian America. Had their lot been cast in China, or among the islands of the sea, or were they the oppresse exiled Polanders, the doors of every meetingwould be thrown open to any who would plead thei

But, alast for the despised bondmen of America They cannot plead their own cause; and many of the houses of worship are closed against those who are interested in their salvation, and willing to de-vote their energies in devising ways and means for their deliverance. How seldom do we hear the mintheir deliverance. How seldom do we hear the min-isters of Him, 'who came to preach deliverance to the captive,' urge upon their people their duty in regard to this subject! In short, the church, as a body, the clergy and the people, as a body, are in-different to the cries and groans which break upor

our ear from the great prison-house of oppression.

These few thoughts have been suggested from sonsideration of the facts in regard to the recent action of the trustees of three of the houses of public worship in this place. At the recent State An ti-Slavery Convention holden in this town, applica-tion was made for Brinley Hall for that occasion that being previously engaged, of course could n be had. Application was then made for the Unio Congregational church. The trustees of that house refused the use of it for reasons best known to themselves, as they declined giving them. We ought here to mention, however, that no could arise from fear of desecrating this holding an anti-slavery meeting in it; for scarcel a week had elapsed, before application was made for this same Union church, by the Agricultural Socie ty of this county, for the purpose of hearing ad-dresses, and witty and laughable reports from the committees on manufactured articles and cattle which had been exhibited during the day in the town-hall and pens, and the use of the house was town-hall and pens, and the use of the house was granted. Nay, more—at the close of the meeting, an invitation was given, from the very threshold of that pulpit, for the members present to repair to the house of the President, and take some wine! Comment upon facts like these is unnecessary.

With regard to the action of the trustees of the

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1840.

Third Political Party.

We have yet to see one good argument advanced in favor of the third party movement. There is no reason whatever why we should oppose it, if we could perceive any thing good in it, near or remote. Stand. ing aloof as we do from any direct participation in the politics of the country, we are quite sure that we occupy as disinterested and impartial a position, in respect to the political bearings of the anti-slavery cause, as do those who are striving to obtain, or who have no objections to receive, the loaves and fishes of office.* We have been careful to peruse the polit. ical lucubrations of the Emancipator, the Friend of Man, the Abolitionist, and some other papers friend. ly to the third party; but their logic and their deelamation have alike failed to make any impression upon us. While we see nothing to alter our opinion, that it originated in selfishness and ambition, and is prosecuted in the spirit of desperation against the most fearful odds, we have no doubt that there are some who support it from an honest belief that it will subserve the interests of the anti-slavery cause.

It is worthy of remark that some of the most prom inent supporters of the movement have already been put in nomination for office-Gerrit Smith, James G. Birney, Thomas Earle, Henry B. Stanton, John G. Whittier, &c. &c. It is hardly probable that they will be elected, seeing they are opposed by a large majority of the abolitionists in the United States, as well as the two great existing parties! It is also worthy of remark, that almost all who go

for a third party are either openly or secretly in favor of new organization-and new organization is not trustworthy, either morally or politically. It is an evil spirit, full of solf-seeking, and swayed by ambitious and sectarian motives. In New-England, it has made the new political movement a dernier resort to save it from an immediate overthrow. To illustrate this point, we quote the following passage from the detected letter' of Elizur Wright, Jr. to Henry B. Stanton, written one year ago :

One thing I know. Unless you do take such a step. [get up a third party,] our new organization here is a gone case. It has been, inter nos, shockingly mismanaged. Every thing has been made to turn upon the woman question. The political has been left to fall out of sight. It won't do for us to start the national politics. But if the parent society does so, and not by our move, then we can take hold with all our might—the non-resistance will our might—the non-resistants will have to be outpon us under true flag (!)—the confounded wom question will be forgotten—and we shall take a living position. You certainly see this. Take my solemn assurance that it is life and death with us. Make the move, and we will follow and lize.

New organization will find, in the sequel, that clinging to the third party movement for self-preservation is like the thoughtless Hibernian, who, in the midst of a gale of wind at sea, tied himself to the anchor, so that he might float securely, in case the ves sel went down!

It is also worthy of remark, that those who are now most active in favor of a third party formerly regarded such an organization as baneful to our enterprise and they gave their solemn assurance to the world, that they had no thought of countenancing it. They proclaimed that it was needless; that the true policy of abolitionists was to scatter their votes when neces sary, and thus hold the balance of power between the existing parties; that our political success was equal to our moral growth; that a departure from the course thus marked out would be injurious to the cause-&c They now ridicule all that they formerly said-make themselves merry with the scattering vote systempretty broadly insinunte that those who shall refuse or neglect to vote for Messrs. Birney and Earle will be recreant to the cause of the slave-and affect to marvel that there should be any differences of opin ion among abolitionists on this subject!

We happened to find in our office, a day or two since, a political tract, containing the 'Proceedings of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Danvers, Oct. 24, 1838, with an Address to the Vo ters, on their duties to the enslaved.' Among those who were present at the Convention were Henry B Stanton, Amos A. Phelps, Charles T. Torrey, and John G. Whittier-all now the advocates of a third political party. In the Address to Abolition Voters, (which was drawn up, we presume, by one of them, and sanctioned by all,) we find the following para graph:

What, then, shall we do? Organize a political party by curselves? By no means. If there was no other objection, it would consume too much time. While we were struggling, for many long years, to become the majority of the constant of the majority of the constant of the become the majority of the community, the poor sixe would continue to wear the yoke of unrequited bondage. Shall we identify ourselves with either of the existing parties? By no means. It would only expose us to defeat, and involve our holy cause in the base and wicked strifes of partizans, eager for the spoils of office. We have a more excellent way. If we are true to ourselves, we have the balance of power new in our hands, in nearly every fees State in the now in our hands, in nearly every free State in the Union. And by a firm adherence to our principle both parties will be induced to put in nomination mes neho are true friends of the enslared, as well as in all other respects fitted to discharge their legislative or executive duties, so as to do honor to the communities they represent.'

Observe-1. That this was published only two years ago. 2. That it deprecates the organization of a political party. 3. That to attempt such an organization would be to leave 'the poor slave to wear the yoke of unrequited labor.' 4. That there is a more excellent way. 5. That the balance of power is in the hands of abolitionists in nearly every free State in the Union. 6. That, by a firm adherence to ou principles, both parties will be induced to put in nomination, men who are true friends of the ens This sounds like old-fashioned abolitionism. There

was then no division in the anti-slavery ranks, but all saw eye to eye. Alas! how changed is the state of things ! We are amused to see the sensitiveness of the 'Phi-

lanthropist' on this subject, since it has taken back all that it once published against a third party, and is now disposed to go for the movement. It says: 'The National Standard has made it an article of

its creed, that to scatter is better than to concentrate. The Birney ticket is therefore a great heresy. It is departure from the old platform, we suppose Certainly it is, a wide departure. The creed of the Standard is the old anti-slavery creed. Since the at-

tempt has been made to improve the old platform, confusion has come into our ranks, and every evil work. Up to that hour, we were a united and an invincible band, and our moral and political growth such as to astonish every pro-slavery sect and party in the land. The Philanthropist aims to be a model of courtesy

and yet, while it is administering a rebuke to N. P. Rogers and the Standard on account of the severity of their language, it speaks of 'the venomous hostility of the former, and accuses the latter of 'adopting the most vulgar slang of our opponents.' It complains of the Standard, that 'a chief part of its task, from week to week, seems to be to war on the third party scheme, as it is styled.' As if the Standard has not a perfect right to do so, if it believes that that scheme is evil in its tendency! The Philanthropist further says-Grant that a third party ticket is a visionary project, so far as success may be contemplated; still it is before

the people.' Those who mean to do something effectual for the overthrow of slavery may well be excused if they can give no countenance to 'a visionary project'—and if no better reason can be given why it should be espoused by abolitionists than that ' it is before the people,' we think that the sooner it is put down, the bet-

Let such as wish well to the anti-slavery cause give no countenance to the third party movement.

The following le from a n the Old Plymo Abington, on the ed upon the ba the slaveholdin and a philanthr ered, Mr. Web in the presence

WHOLE

lartin Van B

the very capita before the w sibility that atta In the Senate ion of Preside amittee repo the press. Ab cent through is till the imports nent. The vo upon Mr. Van dent, to decide (infamy rest on side of slavery By that base louth-(more ings of those w ming election, votes, by mean

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him, who have

in their hearts.

United States.

eceived even they did in sin came on when their candidat called. Whor constituents, a President? and what is he He is now, is one of the mers; though hope he is not does use that fore being en taught that sof his stomach, General Harri ing to Mr. We which means, nay, despotic cattle. He wa midst of those ed as so destru bamanity in t

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of Indiana, he

slavery into th gress, by which member of C Missouri, with thus consented compromise, de into the hands for the Preside: in a public spec jeet of slavery; since his recent tien to abolish without the cor gave his encour in procuring the and shelter to f ter all this that a slaveholder

His partizans

him as less dev system than Mi ume, will no seen or beard t tival ' at Alex the whige of t meeting, they homanity, or e nore confidence than in the rive It was obvio ment the union whigs, by givin mpunity to the east to that we was the man se DANIEL WE

ng-but in .tl was purchased men of Virgi political lumin first to address ed for the great tion of northers rifice, alas! so unconscious of the presence of High Priest of weet-smelling But incense, ye was a sort of so oceasion, which rds, which of the old Bay he made himsel

the task? He

After the us

heard him; an are sound to the of the slave. distinguished p new summon ti nesses to declar of the North en own, in regard over this subject Crittenden of h

the call Mr. V Nebster at their opposed to the nd Western fri Such is the st

OV. 6, 1840.

gument advanced in . There is no reaose it, if we could rorremote. Stand. t participation in the ite sure that we oc ial a position, in reof the anti-slavery ng to obtain, or who ie loaves and fishes to peruse the polit. pator, the Friend of other papers friendlogic and their de. ake any impression to alter our opinion, nd ambition, and in

peration against the oubt that there are est belief that it will davery cause. e of the most promt have already been rit Smith, James G. B. Stanton, John G. probable that they opposed by a large ne United States, as ties! t almost all who go

or secretly in favor organization is not ofitically. It is an id swayed by ambin New-England, it ment a dernier resort erthrow. To illus. lowing passage from Vright, Jr. to Heary you do take such a r new organization inter nos, shocking-been made to turu political has been do for us to start the

rent society does so, on take hold with all will have to be out confounded woman re shall take a living Take my solemn with us. Make the in the sequel, that nent for self-preserbernian, who, in the d himself to the anrely, in case the ves-

it those who are now ty formerly regarded to our enterprise; urance to the world, tenancing it. They that the true policy ir votes when neces f power between the rture from the course us to the cause-&c. formerly said-make tering vote systemose who shall refuse irney and Earle will slave-and affect to differences of opinbject!

office, a day or two the ' Proceedings of Convention, held at ved.' Among those tion were Henry B. rles T. Torrey, and advocates of a third to Abolition Voters, me, by one of them, the following para-

Organize a political ns. If there was no ame too much time, many long years, to ounity, the poor slave of unrequited bond-es with either of the It would only ex-our holy cause in the tizans, eager for the ore excellent way. If the balance of power ery free State in the ce to our principles, it in nomination men ered, as well as in all their legislative of nor to the communipublished only two the organization of empt such an organi-

ance of power is in rly every free State m adherence to our duced to put in noms of the enslaved. abolitionism. There ti-slavery ranks, but changed is the state tiveness of the ' Phie it has taken back a third party, and is

or slave to wear the That there is a more

nade it an article of than to concentrate. great heresy. It is we suppose. e. The creed of the reed. Since the atthe old platform, nks, and every evil a united and an innd political growth every sect and party

nent. It says:

a model of courtesy; g a rebuke to N. P. venomous hostility ter of 'adopting the ts.' It complains of f its task, from week e third party scheme, rd has not a perfect that scheme is evil opist further sayss a visionary project, ated ; still it is before

ing effectual for the excused if they can

ary project —and if it is before the peos put down, the bet-

anti-slavery ennes

party movemen.

The following timely and eloquent extracts are ado from a manuscript Discourse delivered before Old Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society, at ton, on the fourth of July, 1840, by SAMUEL J. The manner in which Mr. May has commentthe base subserviency of Daniel Webster to reholding South, is worthy of him as a freeman philanthropist. Since that Discourse was deliv-Mr. Webster has again bowed the knee to Baal, resence of thousands of slaveholders, and in v capital of Virginia-or, to quote his own With your October sun shining full upon me before the whole country-and with all the respon bility that attaches to me, or to my name, &c.

to the Senate, in accordance with a recommendaof President Jackson in his annual message, a the reported a bill to establish a consorship of Absurd and unconstitutional as it was, it through its regular stages with little opposition important question was taken on its engross Int. The vote then stood 18 to 18. 'It devolved Mr. Van Buren, of New-York, then Vice Presiof to decide the question by a casting vote-and nfamy rest on that deed forever!) he gave it on the

By that base act, he secured the confidence of the th-(more desired by him, I fear, than the blesses of those who are ready to perish) -and at the eng election, he received from them 61 electoral by means of which he became President of the aired States. One of the first acts of his administion was to declare it to be his intention to veto hill-if such an one should be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columwithout the consent of the slaveholders. This cablished him in their favor. And he has since see known to the world as 'the northern man with hera principles,' which, being interpreted, means, man who has sacrificed his principles-has sold uself to be the servant of oppressors, for the empty of of an office. And, surely, those of the north, esisted to confer that office upon him, are partes in his guilt.

But think not his political party are sinners above e other. I tell you nay. For, except the other parrepent, they will come into like condemnation, if

For awhile after Mr. Van Buren's election, his oppo ents made great use of his casting vote, and the pros ation of his vetoing power, to prejudice all against who have any love of impartial liberty remaining their hearts. They made such professions, as almost seived even the abolitionists into the hope, that bey did in sincerity abhor his course. But the time me on when the whig party must needs nominate er candidate. The Harrisburg Convention was alled. Whom did the Convention place before their instituents, as the man worthy of the high office of esident? William Henry Harrison. And who

He is now, indeed, a resident in a free State. He though he does not live in a log cabin-and I he is not so foolish as to drink hard eider. If he use that wretched and deleterious beverage, bebeing entrusted with any office, he ought to be ght that soft water and softer milk are better for tomach, his head and his heart. But who is aeral Harrison-and what is he? He is the son of a slaveholder- descended, accord

og to Mr. Webster, ' from the best Virginia stock 'h means, I suppose, one of the most aristocratic, , despotic of the lords of the soil in the Ancient ion-and one of the largest owners of human He was, therefore, born and educated in the st of those influences, which Jefferson has describd as so destructive to the sentiments of liberty and sanity in the bosoms of children. We have no vidence that, in emigrating from that land of oppress, he left the spirit of oppression behind him True, he has ceased to be a slaveholder. But, in all is public acts, bearing on the subject of slavery, he sever been in favor, not merely of its continuance, of its extension. 'While governor of the territory I ladiana, he used his official influence to introduce avery into that territory, contrary to the act of Conuss, by which it had been forever excluded. While mber of Congress, he voted for the admission of ssouri, with a constitution sanctioning slavery; and as consented to an act, which, under the name of promise, delivered the free States and free labor the hands of slave power. While a candidate the Presidency in 1836, he attered the sentiment as public speech, that the citizens of the free States we no constitutional right even to discuss the subt of slavery; which sentiment he has reaffirmed see his recent nomination. He maintains, too, the ectrine, that Congress has no power by the Constitu-an to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that the consent of the slave States. Finally, he we his encouragement and assistance to Kentucky, procuring the passage, by the Legislature of Ohio, the infamous law, making it criminal to give food nd shelter to fugitives from republican bondage. 'Aftrall this that he has done, who can doubt that he

saslaveholder at heart? His partizans, until of late, have tried to conciliate preference of the abolitionists, by representing as less devoted to the maintenance of the slave stem than Mr. Van Buren. But the pretence, I preone, will no longer be kept up. I trust you have on or heard the Report of the 'Great Harrison Fesal' at Alexandria, on the 11th of June. Unless whigs of the North repudiate the doings of that eting, they must forever cease to ask the friends of anity, or even of constitutional liberty, to put any onfidence in them and the men of their choice,

an in the rival party and their candidate. It was obviously the design of that meeting to cent the union between the northern and southern higs, by giving to the latter a sufficient assurance of ity to the slave system—an assurance equal at ast to that which Mr. Van Buren had given. Who is the man selected, or that volunteered to do this? ANIEL WEBSTER. And how did he perform task? He that both ears to hear, let him hear. After the usual preliminaries of eating and drinkbut in that case eating and drinking, what the purchased by the unrequited toil of the bond-nen of Virginia whigs-Mr. Webster, the great ninary of Massachusetts, was called upon ist to address the meeting. From a platform preparfor the great occasion—an altar raised for the obla n of northern liberty to southern despotism-(a sacfice, das! so often made, that our people seem all enscious of the sacrifice,) from that high place, in presence of many thousands, Mr. Webster, as the ligh Priest of northern whiggism, offered incense of smelling savor to the despots of the South. But incense, you know, is a sort of smoke, and there and a sort of smokiness in Mr. W's language, on that m, which may hide his meaning, in part, from purblind admirers. He avoided the use of certain rds, which would shock the independent yeomet the old Bay State. It is obvious, however, that taade himself well enough enderstood by those who ard him; and satisfied them that he and his party sound to the core in their opposition to the cause the slave. 'I stand,' said he, 'in the presence of tinguished men from the southern States; and I w summon them into Court, and ask them as wites to declare, whether I and my political friends the North entertain any feelings different from their en, in regard to your entire and undivided control this subject, and your other state concerns?' Mr

sed to the abolitionists, as he and his Southern d Western friends are." Such is the subjection, into which the political par-

enden of Kentucky, 'answered most cordially to

call Mr. Webster had made upon him as a wit-

; and testified that the Northern Whigs, with Mr.

ster at their head, were as strongly and sincerely

Martin Van Buren -- William Henry Harrison -- ties in the free states are brought by consenting with Slaveholders. And they can never recover their independence, until they break off the alliance.

Such is the humiliation, to which all our norther men, who aspire to any high offices in the Federal Government, must submit, or be set aside as no

WERSTER has at length been brought. Son of the ry-Preston, and Crittenden, and Wise-cry out to Congress have power to do. We have only asked that, also, thou hast said Congress have power to do. lains? We have only sought, through the ordinary commuthe nation to a consciousness of their great inhumanity and sin. And this, surely, thou knowest the Coninference from the fact, that, as no authority was given or State. It is opposed to righteousness, and there to Congress over the subject, it was left among the re- fore to the exaltation and prosperity of the nation. Is and thy fellow-citizens of the North accorded to them Whether Harrison or Van Buren be elected, the slave the exclusive right to legislate about slavery in their holding power will sit enthroned in the Presidential tion of our right to do all (within the provisions of reign over us, our condition will be miserable in the the Constitution,) that we deemed proper and need- extreme. Slavery embodies the all-crushing, all-deful for the good of the country and the world. And vouring characteristics of both of those fabulous kings. that not one jot or tittle of that liberty of speech, and It has always ruled, and always means to rule, the re should be violated with thy consent? Nay, more- ling a whig procession on Bunker Hill, and anon presaidst in New-York, March 15, 1837? Because it midst of every political caucus, and by the side of ev-

round thy brow. 'Honor and shame from no condition rise

Act well thy part-there all the honor lies. A part was assigned thee, WEBSTER, which thou hast not acted well. Ability was given thee to do, what no other man could. Hadst thou, with all thy power, espoused the cause of suffering humanity, thou hightest, ere this, have turned back the tide of oppression, that now threatens to overwhelm our land. Perhaps thou wouldst never have been seated in the presidential chair; but thou wouldst have attained a far higher honor, a far greater bliss. Thy name would have been enrolled by the side of WILBER-PORCE; thy labors and sacrifices would have gone up as a memorial before God; and the blessing of those that are ready to perish would have been the measure tion. And the friends of liberty and righteousness

can only weep for thy loss, as well as their own. What a curse it is to the con gifts, surpassing powers of speech, and other qualifiand govern him! Who would be willing, for all the honors he may gain, to abide the judgment that awaits him?

How have I hung upon Mr. WEBSTER's lips, enraptured with his eloquence! And when I have heard utter-believing him sincere-how have I also almost idolized him! The words which he spake at Plymonth, at the centennial celebration of the landing of our forefathers, stirred my soul from its very depths. If any sentence, man ever uttered, has had influence with me in the pulpit, it was that sentence, which came from his lips, on that occasion, admonishing ministers of their duty respecting slavery. It so happened that the Sunday following the delivery of that incomparable address, I commenced preaching the word of God. Whatever else may be said of my faithfulness or unfaithfulness, it cannot be said that I have disregarded Mr. WEBSTER's injunction. It cannot be said that my pulpit has been silent in the cause of the down-trodden slaves.

stirring things he then said, are to be regarded merely to steady its nerves, and even to walk a crack withou as rhetorical flourishes. The success of a party is of more consequence than the triumph of liberty. The the stimulating effect has ceased, as in the case of establishment of a national bank more to be desired every drunkard,—will not the last state be worse than than the maintenance of the rights of man. Gain is the first? What is the true remedy for intemperance better than godliness. It seems as if I shall never but TOTAL ABSTINENCE? more read Mr. WEBSTER's writings without distrust.

men to southern policy.

Both the parties are now in the hands of slavehold-Harrison! A man cannot vote for either, without ral, and not moral evils. It is better to lose a right free to its own greater security. We are bound, then, allowing, however, that there is such a thing as inno the world as witnesses against them, that, for the sake

they are ready to sacrifice liberty to slavery. What an impression it would make, if all the good men and true would take this stand ! The attention same crit, under another guise, and by another name ! of the most thoughtless would b : arrested; and even the unprincipled would s and in awe.

George Bradburn.

The Letter from Mr. Bradburn, which we published in our last number, giving his reasons why he shall vote for Harrison and Tyler, may possibly serve to deepen the political delirium of those abolitionists, who find themselves in this evil day unable to stand : but we cannot perceive in it any thing to justify eith-Such is the submission, to which even DANIEL er himself or any other abolitionist in acting as a partizan of these slaveholding, pro-slavery candidates morning, how art thou fallen! The demons of slave- It is far, very far from our intention, in making a few brief remarks upon his letter, to doubt his sincerity. thee,-Ha! ha! ha! ha! thou art become like unto He verily believes, we are ready to concede, that b Oh! WEBSTER, great has been thy fall! Glo- will not impair his anti-slavery faith or profession, by rious was the opportunity afforded thee to stand forth culogizing the merits (!) of Gen. Harrison, a man in defence of liberty and the rights of man. Why grown heavy in his support of slavery-and of John didst thou not, in the presence of that throng of south- Tyler, a slaveholder, the meanest of all thieves, and ern men,-thou, the vaunted defender of the Constitution,-why didst thou not stand up in thy might, by exerting all his influence to elevate these enemies and defend that Constitution which they have set at of the human race to the Presidency and Vice Presinought, ay, trampled contemptuously under foot? dency of the United States. But the question is not True, in that charter of our Union, the system of slavery, as it exists in the several States, is left to the of fidelity to the cause of human rights. Men may control of the State Legislatures, and is placed beyond be sincerely wrong as well as sincerely right. The the reach of the action of Congress. Who at the apostle Paul was as zealous for the glory of God, and North denies this? Surely not the abolitionists. the honor of religion, before his conversion, as he was Why then didst thou not tell the slaveholders, what afterward; but, though his sincerity might serve to thou knowest full well, that the friends of suffering palliate his guilt, it did not alter the evil effects of his humanity at the North have not a thought of transcend- conduct. The saints whom he persecuted unto strange ing the limits prescribed to them in the Constitution? cities, and thrust into prison, suffered none the less be We never have asked, we never mean to ask Con- cause he acted 'ignorantly, in unbelief.' So, our regress to entertain a proposition for the abolition of specte- friend, with the very best intentions, is about slavery in any of the States. We have only asked to do a very serious injury to the anti-slavery causethe General Government to cease from being oppress- at least, in our opinion. He thinks there may be, ors themselves-to abolish slavery in those parts of and there probably will be, circumstances, in which our country that are under their exclusive jurisdic- emancipation itself can be secured only by voting for And that thou hast, in times past declared, SLAVEHOLDERS !!! May there not also be circumstances, in which purity, justice, morality may be sethat the American slave trade may be abolished. And cured only by voting for adulterers, thie es, and vil-

So deadly is the pro-slavery spirit of this nation to nications with the public mind and heart, to wake up ward every reform of a vital character; so little does it fear God and regard man; so deaf is it to the cries of bleeding humanity, so blind to the true interests of stitution authorizes us to do. Nay-it explicitly guar- society, so essentially evil in itself; that any toleraanties to all the people of the land, liberty of speech; tion of it, at any time, or under any circumstances,freedom of the press; and the right peaceably to as- much more, any willingness to elevate it to office semble for consultation, and to petition the govern- where its power and influence may be greatly strengthment for a redress of grievances. The free use of ened,-is absolutely, to all intents and purposes, an these instruments of reform is guarantied explicitly- abandonment of the sacred cause of liberty, and a saby name-in the Constitution; whereas, the relin- crifice of anti-slavery principles. It ought to be fearquishment to the States of the right to manage their ed, hated, opposed, unceasingly and uncompromisingsystem of slavery for themselves, is only a matter of ly. It can never consult the welfare either of Church

served rights of the several States. Why then didst it not, then, the acme of infatuation for an abolitionthou not tell the thousands of southerners, who ist to vote for it, and to clothe it with authority, or crowded to hear thee at Alexandria, that, while thou the ground of bettering the condition of the country several States, thou didst claim from them a recogni- chair. Whether we have king Log or king Stork to freedom of the press, guarantied by the Constitution, public. It is omnipresent in our land—now marshalwhy didst thou not say at Alexandria, what thou siding at a national democratic convention-in the would not have served the interests of thy party! cry ballot-box. It gave us the embargo-and how How do I mourn, WEBSTER! that, for the sake of be- much were the interests of the North benefitted by ing the leader of the whigs, thou hast laid aside thy that insane act? It gave us the last war-and what manbood! that, for the ascendency of thy party, thou did that war effect but the frightful accumulation of a hast made a league with oppressors! and, like the national debt, which has had to be liquidated mainly man whom thou art opposing, hast set at naught the at the expense of northern industry? It gave us a na claims of humanity, and the solemn guaranties of the tional bank, and has also destroyed it-and what has Constitution! By thus following in the steps of Mr. been the advantage of that experiment to the free Van Buren, thou mayst perchance attain, as he has States? It gave us the tariff-and, for a time, sucdone, to the presidency. But it will bring thee no ceeded in its malignant purpose of crippling the com crown of glory. A halo of shame rather shall settle merce and paralyzing the free labor of the North; and now it finds that northern skill and industry have turned it to profitable account, it is for destroying the tariff. It has given us a sub-treasury-and the next thing it contemplates is the destruction of the subreasury. In short, it is every thing by turns, and nothing long.' It is a vampyre that lives upon northern blood-a cannibal that feeds upon human flesh It has injured the prosperity of the nation, directly and indirectly, since American independence was proclaimed, hundreds of millions of dollars. It is, in its very nature, hostile to Liberty, and therefore can have

no interests in common with Liberty. It has precipitated the South down into almost irretrievable bank ruptoy, and greatly distressed and impoverished the North. If, then, it be willing to take either Harrison r Van Buren as its representative, it follows 'as the of thy joy forever. But thou hast chosen another por- night the day,' that the election of either of these can didates cannot give us, permanently, 'better times Slavery never did, never will, never can consult the self, when a man is entrusted with high intellectual warrant. It may and will resort to all sorts of experiments, under the guise of patriotism, to prolong its cations for distinction; but has not consecrated him- own existence, and to gratify its own selfishness; but self to the service of God and humanity—and has not the light that is in it is darkness—and how great is deeply fixed moral and religious principles to guide that darkness!' The North has been a sick patient ever since the national compact was formed; and slavery has been the quack doctor who has been called in to effect a cure. What with cupping, and blistering, and blood-letting, and dosing with all kinds of the large and generous sentiments, he was wont to poisons, the patient is now reduced to the lowest stage of existence. The proposition now is, to continie the same treatment, and to employ the same quack. as the least of two evils!' Our friend Bradburn may

sing about principle,' &c. &c. ; but we think it is soer truth, expressed in appropriate language. This nation is like a drunkard, who has wasted hi health and estate, and is at length overcome by 'the orrors.' It has, for the last sixty years, been drink ing to excess from the poisoned cup of slavery, until it ' reels to and fro,' and the delirium tremens is upor it. Democracy proposes an extra dose of 'sub-treasury' as an effectual cure, and Whiggism prescribes a long draught of ' HARD CIDER'! Now it is possible But the spell is broken. I now see that the souldiverging from it one hair's breadth; but, as soon as

call this 'declamation and abuse,' 'irrelevant sermon

'Half a loaf is better than no bread, the world over, I feel that it would give me little pleasure new to says Mr. Bradburn. So it is; and so a false illustrahear him speak. Yes, on one subject I should be glad tion, or a bad analogy, is fatal to an argument. When to hear him. I would go and listen patiently, I hope has Slavery been willing to give Liberty even half candidly, if he would attempt before the yeoman of loaf of bread? or Belial to reign on equal terms with the Old Colony to justify his course ! But I fear that, Christ? We have asked for bread, and Slavery has ere he could do it, his right hand would forget its cun- given us a stone; for an egg, and it has given us a ning-and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. serpent. 'Nor is this all: it has trampled upon sacred I have dwelt thus at length upon Mr. Webster's and inalienable rights-the rights of northern freemen case, because, though not the most atrocious, it is the as well as of southern slaves-and rendered it imprac. most signal instance of the subserviency of northern ticable for liberty of speech and of the press to be exercised in one half of the Union

'It is assumed,' says Mr. Bradburn, 'that to choose ing politicians. Both are pledged to protect the sys- between two evils would be to do wrong.' In his tem of slavery. Would that I could so present this opinion, 'it were at least quite as correct to say it astounding fact to all my fellow-citizens, that not a good man could be found, who would so far prostitute tainable under the circumstances.' This would be nimself, as to vote either for Mr. Van Buren or Gen. correct reasoning, If the choice lay between two natuhelping to sustain the horrible system of slavery un- hand, or pluck out a right eye, than to lose one's life. der which millions of our countrymen are crushed; But no man can be justified in conniving at robbery, and which fain would subjugate the liberties of the because it is not so heinous a crime as murder. Even if we would be true patriots, and upright, merciful cently choosing between moral evils, there is no difmen, to come out and be separate from both the polit- ference between Whiggism and Democracy, as praccal parties; and stand forth before our country and tically carried out in this country; for they are both completely subservient to slavery. He, therefore of party ends, they have each of them shown that who votes for Harrison, votes for slavery; and if he votes for Van Buren, he still votes for slavery. Hence, it is not a choice of evils that is made, but choosing the

'And 'tis a poor rel'ef we gain, To change the place, and keep the pain'

He who realizes the fact-first, that the slaveholding power will still be in the ascendant, whether Harrison or Van Buren be chosen to office-and, sec ondly, that that power is and always has been hostile to northern rights, liberties and interests-will not be duped by any of the sophistry of party loaders, or led away by the plausible talk about half a lonf being better than no bread, or seduced by the policy of choos-

ing between two evils. · It is assumed, further, says our friend, · that to vote for a pro-slavery or a slaveholding candidate would be voting for and supporting slavery. It might just as well be said, as certain bigots have said, that to vote for a Unitarian, would be to vote for and support Unitarianism.' To vote for a Unitarian to be a religious teacher, would of course be to yote for Unita rianism; and to vote for a pro-slavery or slavehold ing candidate to rule this nation, would be to vote for slavery. But, continues our friend- It were just as true, may, it were truer, to say, that a warrior could not bear consistent testimony against non-resistance, while he patronized a non-resistance paper.' If he should patronize such a paper on the plea that it would make war more popular, he would most certainly ac very inconsistently. But we cannot perceive any sound analogy between the two cases.

Again, says Mr. Bradburn-I know it has been declared an impossible thing, that any party refusing to oppose the enslavement of one-sixth of the people, can be in favor of the other great interests of the country. [This should be a seif-evident truth to the eye of an abolitionist.] But it is sufficient that an abolitionist, voting for such a party,

believes that it may." It is not sufficient, unless belief can alter the nature e quality of an act.

Mr. Bradburn acknowledges that both of the rival SLAVE '-that is, they are alike recreant to the claims of humanity and justice, and the cause of liberty. If they care nothing for the black man, they care no

We can excuse the apparent fling of our friend at non-resistants, because he evidently feels that he occupies an unnatural position. More we intended to

The case is quite clear, we think, in regard to these candidates for Governor. Measured by the anti-slavery standard, they are both objectionable.

John Davis refuses to make any reply to letter respectfully addressed to him, to ascertain his sentiments on the momentous subject of slavery. He has been interrogated by individuals, and in behalf of the abolitionists of the Commonwealth; but he will not deign to return an answer. This fact should alone suffice to array against him the anti-slavery voters of the State, without distinction of party. Let it not be forgotten, moreover, that, as a Senator in Congress, he has shamefully truckled to the South, and never dared, in a single instance, to vindicate the rights of character of his northern constituents. No-not even when Preston, of South Carolina, had the audac ity to say, in his place, that if any abolitionists from the North should be caught in his own State, there was no power on earth-not even the power of the general government-that should prevent their being hanged, could John Davis find it in his heart to utter a single sentence in condemnation of such a murder-ous and lawless declaration. No anti-slavery petitions have as yet been even received in the U. S. Sen ate-the question of their reception having been, invariably, laid upon the table. John Davis has not had the manhood to lift up a note of remonstrance against this fatal assault upon the right of petition. He chooses to go with the South. Let him obtain, if he can, the votes of southern slaveholders; but let not a single freeman of Massachusetts give him his suffrage.

Gov. Morton has sent a reply to a letter address to him by William B. Earle of Leicester, in behalf o the Worcester County A.S. Society; but it is wholly insatisfactory, and in some respects quite offensive In addition to this, the fact that he refused to sign the anti-slavery Resolves adopted at the last session the Legislature, should induce every abolition voter to throw his vote against the re-election of Marcus Morton. We regret that we cannot possibly find room fo the communication of our friend Earle this week.

We have a thought to suggest for the consideration ists, who mean to go to the polls o Monday next, and vote for Harrison and Tyler, or Van Buren and Johnson. Suppose there should be such a change in public sentiment in the free States, on the subject of slavery, within the next four years. as to induce a majority of Congress to decree the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-Harrison and Van Buren both stand pledged to resist any bill of the kind that may be passed by that body while they are in the Presidential office. How will such abolitionists be able to clear their skirts of innocent blood, in thus having assisted to perpetuate the enslavement of their fellow-creatures? True, such an occurrence is not very likely to take place; but ought they not to act as though it were not only possible but probable? Great and surprising changes in public sentiment have often been witnessed in a mucl shorter period; and who can tell what even a day may bring forth? Indeed, the friends of the slave for the laudable purpose of searching the scriptures in ought resolutely to make up their minds, that slavery at the seat of our national government shall not be suffered to exist through another Presidential term. If they will do so, and faithfully abide by their principles, they can achieve this great and beneficent work. The anti-slavery struggle ought not to be, and need not be protracted much longer. It has been prosecuted through a period of ten years; and it will not be owing to the opposition arrayed against us, so much as to our lukewarmness, cowardice or unfaithfulness, as abolitionists, if it continu four years longer. When, O when will the professed friends of bleeding humanity display a tithe of the zeal, activity, devotion, self-sacrifice, which have ocen manifested by the whigs and democrats during the present political campaign? Will they THENK

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamer Britannia arrived at this port on Tuesday morning, in thirteen days and a half from Liverpool. Our friends Isaac Winslow, Abby Southwick, and Elizabeth Neal, delegates to the London Convention, were among the passengers. We have received various newspapers, (all which contain articles interesting to American abolitionists,) and a spirited letter from C. L. Remond, who is still engaged in lecturing, and is every where received in the most flattering manner. We regret that we have not room for fu ther particulars. R. R. Gurley was in Scotland, and had had a public meeting on Colonization, at which some twenty or thirty persons were present! Was ever any effrontery like unto that man's?

Abolition Voters ! Remember that Benjamin P. Williams of Norfolk, James Russell, of Middlesex, Samuel Wood of Worcester, and William J. Hubbard of Boston, are candi-

J. Q. Adams. It is proper to state that the article

Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society held its uarterly meeting at Walpole, in the vestry of the nitarian meeting-house, on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, Edmund Quiney, President, in the chair. The meeting was well, though not numerously attended by abolitionists from various parts of the county, of the most sterling and uncompromising character. The hospitality of the Walpole friends was most liberally corded to the delegates from other towns. Prayer having been offered by bro. Guild, the fol-

wing resolution, after being discussed by William Lloyd Garrison, William M. Chace, and Edmund Quincy, was adopted:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the disaffection which has taken place in the anti-slavery ranks, from sectarian and political influences, the true friends of the cause of bleeding humanity have reason to thank God in view of the advancement of their righteous enterprise, and to labor for the overthrow of slavery, in full assurance of hope that their labor will not be in valid in the level.

vain in the Lord. Adjourned to meet at half-past I o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION The following resolutions, having been ably sup-

orted by Mesers. Chace, Garrison, Quincy and Eaton, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That to vote for Martin Van Buren, o

Resolved, That to vote for Martin Van Buren, or Wm. Henry Harrison, is in fact to throw our votes on the side of slavery; and that no abolitionist, who loves liberty more than party, can consistently cast his vote for either of these candidates.

Resolved, That the organization of a third political party, to carry forward the anti-slavery cause, is to violate all former professions and protestations, and to put into imminent peril a peaceful termination of slavery.

The following resolution, having been discussed by Messrs. Garrison and Chace, was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That the latest and most dangerous form more for the white man—for 'a man's a man for a' that '—therefore, it is idle to talk of one party consulting the best interests of the country more than the other—and therefore no abolitionist should allow himself to be bound by party trammels. Hitherto, this has been deemed good anti-slavery logic and argument, though our friend now seems inclined to regard it as nothing better than 'declamation and abuse.'

We can excuse the apparent fling of our friend at

Mr. Garrison, by request, then delivered an address showing in what manner the abolitionists of America are appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic-how American slavery is regarded by the wise and good of Europe-and how inhuman, unnatural and unchris-tian is the prejudice which prevails in this country against persons of a colored complexion. After which vote of thanks having been passed for the use of the Unitarian vestry, the Society adjourned, sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. J. V. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Anti-Slavery List.

Respecting the list of names, furnished us by our spected correspondent F. J. for the information of inti-slavery voters, (see preceding page,) we have received a letter from Mr. Charles T. Torrey, which we ntended to publish entire, but for which we find we nave not room. Of the individuals named, he says that ten of them are 'new organization men, and will vote for Harrison and Tyler, or Van Buren and Johnson.' Some who are attached to the old organization, he says, will also vote for their party.' * Every professed abolitionist,' he adds, 'nominated for any office by the whig or democratic party, with a single excepion, (Hayden of Williamsburg,) is pledged to vote for Harrison and Tyler, or Van Buren and Johnson. The above list was made out under disadvantageou rircumstances; and though it may be defective in some respects, still it will enable anti-slavery electors to form for themselves scattering tickets, if they choose to do so. Many other names might be given ; but such an addition is thought to be quite unneces

Stand by the Cause !

No higher panegyric can be bestowed upon an indi idual than that, in the hour of trial, he was ' faithful mong the faithless found.' They are the noblest nong mankind who will not go with the multitude to do evil. Let no whig or democratic abolitionist sa crifice his anti-slavery principles, and go with his party, at the coming election, on the ground that he thinks or knows that some one else means to prove ecreant. Two wrongs can never make a right. If we are indeed the true friends of equal rights, and fear God, and desire to walk in his commandments, we shall cling to principle the more closely as we perceive in others a disposition to abandon it. Stand by the cause, abolitionists! and having done all-

The Electoral Ticket.

The perplexity that many who wish to vote on the side of liberty will feel, arising out of the complicated manner in which the Presidential electors are to be selected, may induce some, on the spur of the momen when at the polls, either to vote for the Harrison or Van Buren ticket, or to go for the third party nomina tion, though against their deliberate judgment. Le them not be caught in this manner. If they canno correctly make out a scattering ticket of their own they cannot do better than to stay away from the polls

Sectarian Vials of Wrath and Calumny. We have brought together, in our columns this week, a collection of remarkable criticisms upon the Convention to be holden in this city on the 17th inst relation to the nature, origin and design of the Church the Ministry, and the Sabbath. These are extracted from certain well known religious and political journals, and exhibit a spirit as Indicrous and absurd as i is defamatory and cowardly. The low ribaldry of the article, headed 'Marriage, Parental Government, and Female Costume Convention,' [copied from the New buryport Watchtower,] forcibly illustrates the piety and decency of these rabid assailants, whom we shall take in hand in another number.

Progress of Equality.

We have copied into our present number, from the Glasgow Post, a long and very interesting account of splendid Soirce which has recently been given by the Chartists of Glasgow to Messrs. Collins, M'Douali and White, in consequence of their long imprison ment for their advocacy of the rights of man. Female deputations were sent from various places, who were introduced to the meeting, took their places on the platform amidst the most enthusiastic applause, and addressed the crowded assembly in a very graceful and appropriate manner. This is an important occurrence in the history of human progress. Query-Ought not England to 'new organize,' and refuse to have any further connexion with Scotland on this account?

Clerical Fidelity ! The following extract of a letter from a friend in

Groton furnishes an excellent illustration of clerical (new organization) fidelity on the score of political GROTON, Cet. 19, 1840.

Last Sabbath, Dudley Phelps gave notice to his congregation, that he had, within half an hour, received a communication from A. A. Phelps, requesting him to announce to his congregation that he (A. A. P.) would deliver an address in Groton, on dates for re-election to the State Senate. These men voted against immediate emancipation, when the Resolves of the last Legislature relating to Slavery and the Slave trade were under consideration in the Senate Chamber. See that you vote against them! Described it to be understood that he distarped to ganization, because it did not not preach the document of the distarped to ganization, because it did not not preach the document of the distarped to ganization, because it did not not preach the document of the distarped to ganization according to the distance of the d capecting the employment of Mr. Adams as counsel for the unfortunate Amistad prisoners, which appeared as editorial in our last number, was written by a legal friend of this city.

ERRATA. In consequence of our absence, las week, a considerable number of typographical and other errors were perpetrated in our last number. In the first article under the editorial head, for 'organize themselves with,' read ' into a religious sect.' In the same article, for 'shun all collision with either of the political parties of the day,' read collusion.

Declination. We are authorized to say, that the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., who has recently returned from Europe, has addressed a letter to the Abolition State Central Committee, declining the nomination of Representative to Congress for the Twelfth District.—Quincy Patriot.

The packat ship Duchess d'Orleans, which sailed rom New York on Monday, for Havre, took out 320,-000 dollars in specie.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERA-

TOR.

This is the season of the year when fewer subscrip tions are paid than any other.

Our receipts to the first of October have only been sufficient to meet the current expenses, and the amount from the subscription list alone has not been sufficient for them. Friends to the Liberator have generally given donations over and above their sub

There is more than enough due from the subscribers to pay all the debts of the Liberator.

The paper-maker, the compositors, the press-man, the editor must have their wages, and we have not, on account of the delinquencies, money to pay them. Will those indebted consider this expose of our af-

fairs, and immediately make their remittances? Our city subscribers will, we trust, call at our office

and settle their bills. We assure one and all, that our wants are pressing, and claim immediate and efficient attention.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1840.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers. The Committee on the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator give notice that they shall shortly send a bill to every delinquent subscriber. Those who are in arrear more than one year, will be struck from the subscription list, unless payment be made with in three weeks from the time of sending the bill. If any subscriber, who has paid, should find that his paper is discontinued, under the above arrangement, he is requested to give immediate notice of the mir take by mail, to Oliver Johnson, Boston.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WILLIAM BASSETT, Committee EDMUND QUINCY, Boston, Nov. 3, 1840.

FAIR WORK AND CONVERSATION MEET-

NOTICE.—The Committee of the Massachusetts Fair, and the Board of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, are notified that a joint meeting is to be holden at 25 Cornhill, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the report of our friend just returned from Europe, and to devise measures for the furtherance of the cause. All women engaged in promoting the Massachuseketts Anti Slavery Fair are invited to meet with us, and to 37 bring their work with them. 1 THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, Pres B. F. A, S. S. M. A. W. JOHNSON.

M. A W JOHNSON
in behalf of Com. on Mass. Fair.

The Fair is to be held on Christmas week. Boston, Nov. 6, 1840.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R. I. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The fifth anniversary of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Providence on Tues-day and Wednesday, 24th and 25th of November day and Wednesday, 24th and 25th of November next, in Masonic Hall, rommencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that there will be a representation from all parts of the State, in numbers sufficient to show that our holy cause is not 'dying away,' and that, however high political excitement may run, there are at least a host of Rhode Islanders who will never sacrifice the cause of the slave to that of party. Friends of the cause from other States are carnestly Friends of the cause from other States are earn

invited to meet with us.

GEORGE L. CLARK,
WILLIAM APLIN,
JOSEPH SISSON, Jr.
Providence, Oct. 20, 1840.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the friends of immediate and universal emancipation holden in Milford, N. H., on Faiday, Nov. 13th, to promote the cause of humanity by exerting a continued influence in behalf of those measures which have long been in successful operation, and are destined to work the speedy overthrow of slavery.

The friends of the anti-slavery cause are respectfulinvited to be cream.

ly invited to be present.

Our brother Wm. Lloyd Garrison will be present, and will give a lecture on the subject on the evening previous (Nov. 12) to the day of the Convention. Other able advocates are expected to be in atten-

dance at the meeting.

EZEKIEL MILLS, Chairmon of Com.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 27th ult. by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Dessilin L. Cartenux to Miss Christiana Babcock. In New England Village, Oct. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Biscon, Mr. Edward J. Lindley, (formerly of West Brookfield,) to Miss Abby A. Freeman.

DEATHS. In this city, on the 23d ult. Mr. Sharpen Potter,

GRAND CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. TO be given by the Boston Suffolk Band, at the Smith School Room, Friday Evening, Nov. 6th, Leader of the band,

PROGRAMME PART Ist.

Grand Carantina-Barber de Seville, Full Band.

1. Grand Carantina—Barber de Seville, Full Band.
Rosina.
2. Song—My Highland Home.
3. Solo—Violin.
4. Round and Chorus—The Son is up.
4. Round and Chorus—The Son is up.
5. Song—Bridsl Ring.
6. Quick Step—Full Band.
7. Song and Chorus—Caraty Pole. (Comic.) G. Clary.
8. Duett—Violincello and Opheclide.
7. A. G. Howard, and F. P. Clary.
9. Quick Step—Full Band.
10. Song—It were vain to tell thee.
with the Guitar.
11. Grand March—Full Band.
12. Grand March—Full Band.
13. Grand March—Full Band.
14. Grand March—Full Band.
15. Rosing—Russell Band.
16. Rosing—Russell Band.
17. Rosing—Russell Band.
18. Rosing—Russell Band.
19. Rosing—Russell Band.

11. Grand March-Full Band.

PART 2d.

Parr 2d.

1. Overture Massaniello—Quartette, Messrs. Howard, Holmes, Lewis and Clary.

2. Song—Light Silver Moon.

3. Quick Step—Wrecker's Daughter.

4. Comic Glee—Schoolmaster. Messrs. Howard, Cobourn and Clary.

5. Quick Step.

6. Trio—Screnade, Sleep, gentle lady, Messrs. Howard, Gray, and Clary.

7. Strauss—Walzer.

8. Song—New York Fashions, (Comic)

9. Solo—Cornet de Piston, come perme serens, La Somnambula, A. G. Howard.

10. Song—Charming Woman.

11. Johnson's Celebrated Voice Quadrilles. Johnson.

12. Song—My B: yhood Home, from Amilie, accompanying with Guitar, A. G. Howard, W. M. Rooke.

13. Hero Quick Step—Full Band.

Shemidt.

Doors open at 1-2 past 6. Performance to commence

Doors open at 1-2 past 6. Performance to commence to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cts. To be had at Messrs. Holmes, 112
Court St.; A. G. Howard, No. 20 Howard St.; J. P.
Cobourn No. 8 Brattle St.; Joseph Clash, No. 183
Hanover St.; and at the door, on the evening of the

Ladies' Fur Store.

CASHMERE Goat—Lynx—Fitch—Jennett-Squirrel, Coney and Swans-down trimmings—of all
shades and qualities. Also, the same materials in
MUFFS of all sizes and prices. Furs manufactured,
or repaired, at short notice, and by the best workmen.
You are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent,
173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old South Church.

WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old So Boston, Nov. 6, 1840. 3wis

For the Liberator TO MY CHILD.

POETRY.

Thou hast been here only a few short years, And yet around my anxious heart I feel, As each new trait of loveliness appears, The cords of nature's strong affection steal. Binding me close to thee for woe or wenl: And formed thou art to bless a parent's sight; Thy looks of tenderness make strong appeal To love's pure fountain, and awake delight, As breathes the gentle voice, as beams thine eye bright.

Nature has formed thee to be loved, my child, To win a smile from all who see thy face, Which, mild itself, bespeaks a soul more mild, And lineaments of every hidden grace Upon it meet, and mingle in embrace; So may thy countenance an index be In coming years, in which the eye shall trace Nought save the purpose pure, the spirit free : So may thy thoughts be pure, and with thy words

Yet thou, perhaps, art only lent of Heaven Awhile to cheer us in this vale of gloom; So fair a blossom never could be given, Forever on the wastes of time to bloom; Nor let affection's fondness ere presume To claim thee wholly ours with false surmise But if kind Heaven soon assert thy doom, O then may resignation bid thee rise Unto thy Father's house, thy home within the skie.

Though few may be thy fleeting years on earth, Yet thou to us will not have lived in vain, If to some pious thoughts thou shalt give birth, And teach us, while we after thee remain, To trust in God, and view with just disdain Life's hollow promises and fickle ways: Thus flowers, that daily die upon the plain, To their great Author may direct our praise, And teach how frail is life, how feeble are our days.

And yet, methinks, that Heaven may design Long years and many for thy stay below : Earth's cup of bitterness may yet be thine, And thou by sad experience may'st know The rose and thorn must here together grow If wisdom infinite shall so decree, Be ours the faith to say let it be so : Only if thus refined thy soul may be. From earthly loves reclaimed, and earthly dross se

Perhaps, however, on thine earthly way, The sun of gladness may diffuse its light; And clouds but seldom may obscure thy day, And dark adversity ne'er draw its night : It may be so-but if I ween aright, But few possess a privilege so high, And though sometimes the sunshine bless our sight, More oft the storm doth lower in our sky; And more be they who mourn, than they whose tear are dry.

But whether dark adversity shall lower, Or on thee fair prosperity incline, Our prayer shall be unto the Guardian Power. That soon the Sun of Righteousness may shine Into thy soul, and shed a light divine, A light which all the darkness shall remove, That shades thy mental vision, and define Clearly the path that leads to worlds above, Where ills are known no more, and all is perfect love.

And chiefly let thy father be intent Early thy mind with sacred truth t' imbue; To gain for Heaven's instructions thy consent, To shun the multitude, and with the few The track of heavenly wisdom to pursus; Then if the Holy Spirit doth bestow His inward teaching, and thy soul renew, Thyself a heaven-lit taper here shall glow, And scatter wide thy rays, to gladden all below.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION. BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.

Toil and pray ! Groweth flesh and spirit faint? Think of her who pours her plaint All the day -Her-the wretehed negro wife, Robbed of all that sweetens life-Her-who weeps in anguish wild For the husband and the child Torn away !-

Nature's ties, Binding heart with kindred heart. Rent remorselessly apart-Tears and sighs, Shricks and prayers unheeded given, Calling out from earth to heaven-All that speaks the slave's distress-All that in his cup doth press

Agonies-Wo and blight, Broken heart and palsied mind, Reason crushed and conscience blind, Darkest night

Shutting from the spirit's eye, Light and glory from on high-Think of these-and falter not Toil-until the slave is brought Up to light!

What though Hate Darkly scowls upon your path? Fear not ye the tyrant's wrath-

Hope and wait-For, though long the strife endure, Freedom's triumph shall be sure-Toil in faith, for God hath spoken, Every fetter shall be broken, Soon or late.

Hath been heard your voice of warning-Lo! a better day is dawning, And again Shall be heard, from sea to sea, Loudest songs of jubilee Bursting from a franchised nation, As it leaps in exultation From the chain !

Not in vain

A CONTRAST.

BY THE LATE MATTHEW WILKES. Calculate the weights and measures, Past and present, and to come, Of your worldly sensual pleasures: State at large the mighty sum :-Tell me, are they not a bubble, Blown by sin's fantastic breath, Agitated now with trouble,

Bursting soon in endless death ! Calculate again the measure, Past and present and to come, Of the Christian's holy pleasure; State at large the mighty sum ; Tell me-is it not a river, Ever flowing, over free, God ALONE the gracious giver? Stop-and drink, and happy be.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD. Oh, heavenly child of mortal birth ! Our thoughts of thee arise, Not as a denizen of earth But inmate of the skins : To feel that life renewed is thine. A soothing balm imparts; We quaff as from Faith's cups divine, And Sabbath fills our hearts.

NON-RESISTANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE New-England Non-Resistance Society.

The object of the Non-Resistance Society is the consummation of the gospel of peace—the establishment of the government and kingdom of God on earth, to the subversion of all other kingdoms and governments—the exaltation of JESUS as the MESSIAH—the universal prevalence of peace on earth, and good will to men. It is to destroy the lust of power, by giving no occasion for its indulgence; to dethrone human ambition, by allowing no end to all war and violence between nations and individuals; to induce men to heat their swords into and example of the Sox or God, in relation to the treatment of enemies; and to prove that it is unlawful for Christians to resort, in any case, to the use of carnal weapons, either in self-defence or to protect others. It is to unmask the spurious religion of the age, which sanctions war, erects military formal laborious; but he has performed it with an elasticity of spirit and laborious; but he has performed it with an elasticity of spirit and laborious; but he has performed it with an elasticity of spirit and laborious; but he has performed it with an elasticity of spirit and laborious.

It is not to be supposed that, in the present condition of society, a reformation like this will spread and out of season, by day and by night, in high-ways and by-ways, before crowded assemblies and its ocial circles, scorned and reviled on the right hand of evil, and its progress must in some measure dead on the left, and held up to the gaze of the peo-Reform always implies the presence and supremacy of evil, and its progress must in some measure depend upon the nature of the evil to be overcome. Nor is it to be expected that an association which is numerically feeble, and limited in its means, can achieve as much for the cause of truth and right-achieve as much for the cause o storm, that is raging over his head. His position has been one of great peril, yet full of moral submeted with each other; and without the use of the former, the latter can never be obtained. Though it is God only who can give the increase, yet unless there be a Paul to plant, and an Apollos to water, there can be no harvest. Seventy disciples in the field can do more labor, and sow more seed, than twelve. Still, recent as is the origin of the New-submediate gratulating the Society upon the progress it has made as most extraordinary for the past, and hopeful for the future. With but a single official agent in the field, a small semi-monthly publication, and a few tracts, it has roused this land of violence and oppression from its guilty reverie, produced a general excitement, caused the lovers of power and place to tremble for their security, probed and exposed the rottenness of Church and State, awakened posed the rottenness of Church and State, awakened the spirit of persecution, caused a corrupt priesthood to conspire against it, filled with consternation all those who rely upon weapons of war for self-preser-vation, animated the hearts of true believers, and converted many souls which are now rejoicing in the possession of that peace which the world can not the given by take ways. Let the weakness of the ther give nor take away. In the weakness of the Society, God has manifested his strength; in the spread of its principles, he has shown the infinite superiority of truth over error; in the alarm which it has given to principalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places, we have fresh con-firmation of the declaration of holy writ, that, in a righteous conflict, 'one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.'

The pattern which the Non-Resistance Socie-

TY holds up for imitation is none other than the PRINCE OF PEACE; the spirit which animates it, it is humbly believed, is the spirit which he manifested while a sojourner on earth; the doctrines which it inculcates are such as are contained in his serit inculcates are such as a reconstitution of the history of the such as a reconstitution of the history ed while a sojourner on earth; the doctrines which it inculcates are such as are contained in his ser-mon on the mount. Its grand characteristic is, in preaching the duty of leaving the retribution of sin, and the punishment of sinners, in the hands of God; and in maintaining that the followers of Christ have and in maintaining that the followers of Christ nave no just power or authority to punish their enemies, or to call upon others to punish them, but are in every instance to exercise forgiveness. Why, then, does it stir up the hostility of the people, and excite the displeasure of those who profess to be their guides and teachers? Manifestly for the same reason that the Jews hated and crucified the Saviour, and preferred even a Barabbas, who was a thief and and preferred even a base an ancient inquiry, 'Why do the people rage, and the heathen imagine a vain thing?' And it was then declared—'The kings of the earth [i. e. 'the powers that be'] set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his Anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us.' The same admonition may now be given that was then uttered:—' Be wise now, therefore, O ye was then uttered:—' Be wise now, incremore, of kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss has a norw, and ye perish from the vay when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed

re they that put their trust in him.'
The Non-Resistance Society, though it recognizes the divinity of Christ's mission, acknowledges him as its Guide and Leader, rallies around his cross, and points to his example as one that must be imitated, is denounced from many a association! It priests, in his day, who accused Jesus of uttering blasphemy, and represented him as wholly unfit to live. They were deeply concerned for the interests of re--were overstocked with piety-cherished a holy horror of infidelity—and were so loyally affect-ed toward government, that they cried out to Pilate-If thou let this man go, thou art not Cesar's friend. Whosoever maketh himself a king, speaketh against Cesar.' The same class are as busy, at the present day, in their endeavors to stop the progress of this holy enterprise; but, like their predecessors, they are only hastening their own over-

' Pilate and Herod friends! Chief priests and rulers, as of old, combine!

Just God, and holy! is that church which lends Strength to the spoiler, thine?

Their glory and their might Shall perish; and their very names sh Vile before all the people, in the light Of a world's liberty!

During the past year, there have been several public discussions on the subject of non-resistance in the columns of newspapers, in lyceums and de bating societies, and before public assemblies. Be fore the final adjournment of the last annual meet-ing of this Society, a discussion was held in the Chardon-street and Marlboro' Chapels, Boston, between Henry C. Wright, the agent of this Societ and Nathaniel Colver, a Baptist clergyman of Bo ton. A very large assembly was brought together on the occasion, and an intense interest awakened in the subject. The resolution that was discussed was in the following words:

'Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit and pre-cepts of Christianity, and destructive to the peace and good order of society, for man to take the life of man as a penalty for crime, or in defence of property, lib-erty, life, or religion.'

Mr. Colver spoke in the negative. The spirit that he manifested was such as to commend him in the eyes of all that was lawless and revengeful in the assembly. He asserted that non-resistance is 'not peaceable,' but 'a beast with horns;' that it is 'unscriptural,' 'blind,' 'inconsiderate,' 'a filthy' and 'new-fangled scheme,' and tends to 'anarchy,' 'jacobinism,' 'infidelity,' and 'atheism,' and also to the abrogation of the marriage institution!! He represented non-resistants as 'stabbing the hands that were held out for their protection,' as slandering Washington and the revolutionary patriots, and as seeking to destroy the Christian ministry and church. 'Their talk,' said he, 'about the precious precepts of the gospel, is only a cloak, beneath which is concealed a poison, more virulent and deadly than that of asps.' Indeed, it seemed to be his aim to stir up the bad passions of the audience against non-resistants as a lawless, profligate, dan-

the effect of which, the Committee are satisfied, was

highly favorable to the cause of non-resistance.

The columns of the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Herald having been opened to a free discussion of the subject. Luther Lee, a Methodist clergyman, began a series of papers in raply to Mr. Wright's essays; but he soon retired from the controversy, and has not been disposed to renew it.

A similar discussion was commenced in the Bran A similar discussion was commenced in the Brandon (Vermont) Telegraph between the editor of that paper and Harvey Curtis, a Congregational clergy-man—the latter attacking, and the former defending the principles of the Non-Resistance Society. Mr. Curtis, evidently unable to cope with his antagonist, declined continuing the discussion in the columns of the Telegraph, and took refuge in those of the Vermont Chromoles. tousness and selfishness, by the exemplification of that spirit which can take joyfully the spoiling of goods, and receive all possible injuries without seeking redress or panishment by a resort to physical force, or to any earthly tribunal. It is to make the columns of the C geods, and receive all possible injuries without seeking redress or panishment by a resort to physical force, or to any earthly tribunal. It is to put an end to all war and violence between nations and incurrent from the Chronicle, and most ably replied to them in his own paper. For the moral courage he has displayed in risking the existence of the Teledividuals; to induce men to feat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; has displayed in risking the existence of the Teleto break down all the partition walls which now separate the human race into rival clans, tribes and communities; to hold up for imitation the precepts and example of the Sox or Gop, in relation to the

of the age, which sanctions war, erects military fortifications, builds naval armaments, sustains a standing army, honors blood-stained warriors, upholds national distinctions, praises worldly patriotism, constructs statues and monuments to commemorate
deeds of blood, justifies the destruction of human
life, and allies itself with the kingdoms of this
world.

It is not to be supposed that, in the present condition of society, a reformation like, this will greed
and out of second by day and by night, in high-ways its operations, yet the Executive Committee have felt warranted, by a due regard to the interests of the cause, in extending the sphere of his labors, so as to include other portions of the republic; and, accordingly, he has devoted a portion of the past year to the dissemination of the non-resistance principles and doctrines in New-York and Pennsylvania. He has ulso been enabled to give essential aid to the anti-slavery cause—a cause which is dear to the heart of every true non-resistant. Besides his numerous lectures, both on slavery and non-resistance, he has contributed a large amount of matter to the official or gan of the Society, the Non-Resistant and many oth er periodicals. Though he may now be charged with fanaticism and madness, by the mocking multitude, generations yet unborn shall bless and revere his memory. While so many are disposed to shower vituperative epithets upon him, let the true-hearted friends of righteousness and peace remember him in their prayers, and honor him the more abundantly.

It does not come within the scope of this Report to trace minutely the labors of Mr. Wright, or the incidents that have clustered about his path. The have been faithfully placed on record by himself in the columns of the Non-Resistant, and will consti-

prevails in community at large.
In Salem, in October last, Mr. Wright held eight public meetings for lectures and discussions. He in the city, in which the cause of human life and peace could be advocated—the Christian House in Herbert-street, where brother Comings [a non-resistant] preaches.' He adds, that 'the professed ministers of Salem and vicinity have arrayed themselves in deadly hostility to non-resistance. One of them in deadly hostility to non-resistance. in deadly hostility to non-resistance. One of them says that its principles lead to prostitution, and that prostitutes are all non-resistants. Thomas P. Hunt, la noted temperance lecturer from the South, ladvised the drunkards to join the Non-Resistance Society, for the company they would find would be to their liking.' 'Not one in Salem ventured to the proper state of the same artists and the proper state of the same artists and the same artists are same artists. come out and advocate a penal power of life and death in the hand of man.' Our cause has some warm friends in that city.

In Brooklyn, (Conn.) Mr. Wright asked permis sion to lecture on the inviolability of human life in the orthodox meeting-house, but was refused by the minister (George T. Tillotson) and the committee. On being invited by some of the people to lectur on temperance, application was again made for the house, but the refusal (as in the previous instance) was peremptory! The meeting was then appoint in a school-house. Mr. Wright says:

When the people assembled, the door was foun when the people assembled, the door was found locked, and the key secreted by some one, and could not be found. We then went into the house of Philip Scarborough, near by, and there held our meeting A mob of some forty or fifty collected, and began to howl, and blow horns and bugles. G.W. Benson went out among them, and finally succeeded in getting most of them into the house, where they got so cool-ed down by *cold-waterism*, that they could not even aise a shout after meeting. One of the mob said Esquire Tyler ought to come down and skunk Mr. Wright out. The mob seemed very anxious to sustain the church in this place. They cursed and swore at me, because, they said, I 'blowed up the church. No wonder the mob is zealous for the honor of the church, and to sustain it. Some members of the church are equally anxious to sustain the mob. One member, a Mr. G., said, that the skunk mob was an honor to Brooklyn. He hoped an account of it would be exhibited. To the previous part above of the town. Esquire Tyler ought to come down and skunk Mr be published, to the praise and glory of the town. Ferocious and murderous mobs an honor to a town! Cheered on by church members! Ministers and churches controlled by leaders of mobs! How long must such ministers and churches be regarded and sustained as *Christian* ministers and churches?'

Writing from Willimantic, in the same State, he

' My labors are wearing and tearing to life. I car not meet the demands upon my time and strength. I can-not meet the demands upon my time and strength. I have been in this State but a short time, and yet have held twenty-eight public meetings for lectures and discussions, besides more than a dozen social meet-ings. I keep doing, and effect all I can.

He relates an incident at Chaplin, which is high ly creditable to the clergyman at that place:

'I called on Rev. Ernstus Dickinson, to converse the subject, and to make arrangements for lecturing To the question—' Are you willing that I should present the subject to the people from the pulpit?' brother D frankly and promptly answered, 'Yes; with the understanding that if you advance any thing which I think is wrong, I shall preach against it next Sabbath.'
This is fair and Christian. If all ministers would thus have confidence in truth, and be willing to have any subject, professing to be a moral and religious question, to be discussed before the people, there would be no trouble. question, to be discu would be no trouble.

He next visited Hartford:

his aim to stir up the bad passions of the audience against non-resistants as a lawless, profligate, dangerous class, by artful appeals to human selfishness, national pride, and the spirit of retaliation; in the same manner as a pro-slavery priesthood has endeavored to bring odium and persecution upon the abolitionists. As a specimen of his reasoning, he endeavored to prove that men might fight in the spirit of Christ, because Washington prayed before he went into battle! There was a striking contrast exhibited in the temper and conduct of the disputants

your preaching would be to advance the interests of He next lectured at Plymouth Centre, and gives

While at lecture, a mob took our s'eigh, dragged it into the field, and burnt it to ashes. Two young

it into the field, and burnt it to askes. Two young men lay in the barn all night to watch the horse. In this place Abby Kelley was recently mobbed, and her life and the lives of others endangered by gun-powder. But the minister is dumb. "It is not connected with the interests of the church" to speak against brutal and murderous mobs, instigated and led on by church members in high standing!

At Wethersfield, William Reed, the Baptist min ister, gave him a Christian reception; but Robert Southgate, the Congregational minister, said—'I don't want you to propagate non-resistance among my people. It is a dangerous doctrine.' Mr. Wright adds—'He is deadly hostile to abolition and non-resistance—has a thousand dollars a year, and a reputation!

Travelling in the cars from Boston to Springfield,

'A minister by the name of Taylor was aboard, who made a great outery about my no-government views, as he called them; yet he insisted on his right to resist the powers that be whenever he deemed it nec-

Here is another instructive incident:

From Albany to Utien, most of the way, converse on non-resistance. Some military men aboard.— Their honor was touched, to hear the military system held up as a system of murder; and when I remark ed that a Christian might as well join a band of highway robbers or pirates, as any military band, on broke out in great wrath, and wished I would not dis turb him; he wanted to sleep. He was a colorel, and seemed to threaten a duel.

At Waterloo, on applying for a meeting-house-'The Presbyterian minister, Samuel H. Greely refused. He did not know me. Did not know my object. The peace question was now. The Session had taken order about introducing agents, &c. Some persons talked of tar and feathers.

At Putneyville, near Lake Ontario, Mr. Wright gave a lecture in the Presbyterian meeting-house The minister said he could prove from nature, from reason, and from the gospel, that self-defence by arms was right. Mr. Wright relates the following nteresting anecdote:

Samuel Ledyard, of this place, a non-resistant 'Samuel Ledyard, of this place, a non-resistant, and a son of the celebrated General Ledyard, was once entirely devoted to the military; but when he embraced Christianity, he went to a smith's shop, and with his own hands beat his elegant sword into a pruning-hook, which he has ever since used to prune his garden and orchard. He beat up his sword 18 years ago. His minister and his family called him crazy. Any man that will obey God rather than hundry and the standard or the same and the same an governments must expect to be called a fool madman. Thus they called Paul; thus they

At Clyde, he attended an anti-slavery convention At Clyte, he attended an anti-savery contention.

'The minister, with unyielding pertinacity, opposed a resolution declaring slavery to be sin. Josiah Fisher, Presbyterian minister, asked if I was H. C. Wright, the non-resistant. This set all inquiring after non-resistance. Several came out upon me. I answered not a word. I had occasion to exercise my principles here—being attacked with snow-bulls and cakes of ice, with a Friend, Joseph C. Hathaway. So I sent mine enomies each a copy of our Constitution and Declaration, with my love and good will.'

It is pleasing to hold up in contrast the conduction of another minister of the same denomination, at Rock Stream:

Lectured here twice. The minister, George T. Everest, a faithful, devoted man, ready to lay his reputation, his friends, his living, his Presbyterianism, his life, on the altar of his principles. Such are the ministers wanted at the present day—men who have but one object to please in the wide universe—i. e. the Lord Almighty. After I had told the whole story of non-resistance, bro. Everest nobly and fully committed himself to the principle, and to its applications.

At Rushville, Mr. Wright encountered a pro slavery clergyman by the name of Gelston.

Malthy Gelston raised the cry that I was a no "Maltby Gelston raised the cry that I was a non-resistant, and that non-resistant me mindelity—Fanny Wrightism—jacobinism—naarchy—murder. He kuew it was, because the New-York Observer, the New-York Evangelist, the Boston Recorder, the Portland Mirror, the Vermont Chronicle, and the wise men of the East, said so. He went from house to house, and from shop to shop, to set the people against me as an infidel, a disorganizer, a jacobin, and an atheist. So the neonle were determined to hear for atheist. So the people were determined to hear for themselves. And after hearing, they would not let me off, but by a promise to come and lecture again upon it, if I ever cume into the region.'

The testimony of our Agent is to this effect :-'There is no use in covering it up. The clergy are the fiercest advocates of the man-killing principle, and of armed and bloody resistance to evil.'

Application was made for the meeting-house, and it as granted for one lecture. The people began to was granted for one lecture. The people began to assemble, when the Deacon appeared and forbade opening it, because, he said, I was an infidel, and non-resistance was anti-God, anti-Bible, and anti-everything that is od : this he learned from the N. Y. server. So the Lyceum invited me to lecture be-

In New London, (Conn.) Mr. Wright found all the meeting houses bolted against non-resistance and abolition, 'mainly by the influence of ministers and a few rich men.' And he truly says—' Pro-slavery and warlike ministers do more to pervert the right ways of the Lord, than all the Voltaires, Gibbons, Humes and Paines the world ever saw. For these are open, undisguised enemies of the kingdom of but those 'steal the livery of the court of ,' to sustain and perpetuate the empire of violence and blood.'

(To be concluded.)

For the Liberator.

Murder connected with the Presidency. On the common principle of armed resistance, the office of President of the United States is the office of MURDERER.

PROOF.

To kill an innocent man is murder. Judged h the fundamental principle of this government the right of armed resistance—the slaves would be innocent and justifiable before God in resisting, by arms, the brutal and forecious assaults of slaveholders on themselves, their wives and children. To kill the slaves for attempting to gain their freedom, as did our fathers, would be to kill them for doing what, according to the government, they have right to do: it would be to kill the innocent—to

commit murder.

The whole physical might, or military power, of this nation is, by the Constitution, pledged to sustain slavery—to put down all attempts of the slaves to defend themselves by arms. The President is the head of this power. He cannot hold the office, as defined by the Constitution, without taking an eath to shoot down the slaves for doing what the transparent principle of the government save the fundamental principle of the government says they have a right to do. That is—no man can be President without coming under the obligations of an oath to commit murder; and he who consents to run for that office shows that he is willing to commit murder in certain specified cases. He that votes for a President shows that he is willing to fill the office of a murderer, and to come under an obliga-tion to commit it in specified cases. Yet we see J. G. Birney, an abolitionist, consenting to run for an e he must take an oath to wield, if need be, the military power of this nation to perpetuate slavery;—a professed armed resistant consenting to call God to witness that he will butcher the poor call God to witness that he will butcher the poor slaves, if they attempt to gain their liberty by violence;—a professed believer in the sanctity and binding power of God's law against murder, con-senting to run for the office of a murderer. O the ower of human politics and state expediency to sear the conscience, darken the moral vision, and strike the whole spiritual man with a moral paralysis. How can an abolitionist, or an armed resistar

or a *Christian*, fill the office of President, or vote for another to that office? Can be do it without guilt? No. Bring all our executive civil as well as military offices to the test of Christianity—who could hold them, as now constituted? No man who has put on Christ, and who seeks that honor which comes from God.

H. C. W.

ITEMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17. MURDER. A white woman named Fontrenot was lately murdered in the parish of St. Landry. Suspicion rests upon a slave belonging to one of her neighbors. The wretch is said first to have committed violence on the person of the unfortunate woman, and to cenceal the crime, mardered her. A deaf and dumb girl is the principal witness in the case.

FATAL DUEL. We regret to be compelled to re cord an unfortunate affair which occurred yesterday. Two human brothers met at the Bayon road, and fired at each other with rifles, one of whom is now sleeping

The news of the death of Hon. Richard Winn is confirmed. He expired at his residence in the parish of Rapides on the 5th inst.

FATAL AFFRAY. It will be in the recolle FATAL AFFRAY. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that some time ago Mr. Richard Hagan was wonneded in the cheek by Mr. Lyle, formerly Mayor of Natchez Mr. Hagan went up to his plantation a few days ago, the possession of which had been, as we understand, accorded to him by the decree of the court. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Lyle, accompanied by his overseer and several other persons, all armed, as is reported, went to meet Mr. Hagan on his plantation, where he was fired at by Mr. Lyle, but without effect. Mr. Hagan returned the fire with a double barrelled gun, killing him on the spot, and whilst the overseer was in the act of making his escape, Mr. H. fired at him and wounded him in the thigh. This is the substance of information contained in private letters received in this city on Saturday. ed in private letters received in this city on Saturday —N. O. Bee.

Futal Duel. A young man named Spohn, formerly connected with the Argus office, New Orleans, was killed in a duel, near that city, a few days since. His adversary was a Frenchman. They fought with rides at sixty paces, and at the first fire the ball entered Spohn's breast. He has left a widowed mother and a sister.

MURDERS. A man named T. Ormond was killed at Mobile on the night of the 14th inst., by another named G. Bates, who was arrested and admitted to bail in \$500. At a fracas which occurred on the night of the 16th inst., a man named Williams was severel wounded by a pistol shot.

The trial of Wm. P. Darnes, at St. Louis, for man laughter, in killing Mr. A. J. Davis, has termined he sentanced one year to the penitentiary.

MECHANICAL GENIUS. It is stated in the Philadel MECHANICAL GENIUS. It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger that there is now on exhibition at the Franklin Institution in that city, a large and perfect telescope, the whole of which is the work of a black man, who earns his daily bread as a steve ore on the winarves. It is said that he worked at it only at night, when the faifguing labors of the day were over. Not only the exterior machinery is his, but the materials of the glasses and lenses were prepared entirely by the ingenious black.

A correspondent of the London Times, who write A correspondent of the London Times, who writes from Egypt, says that some Americans, who have taken up Fulton's torpedo project for blowing up vessels of war by grenades attached under water, are negotiating with the Chinese for rendering them assistance against the English men-of-war in this destructive capacity. The thing is not a more speculation, but is known to be in practical existence, and has been ready to be applied in case of an American war, ever since the burning of Washington.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. On Monday last, as Dr. Da Shocking Accident. On Monday last, as Dr. David Palmer was delivering a lecture on chemistry, in Pittsfield, he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was unable to breathe through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means, he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. He is President of the Medical School, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical School.—Boston Transcript. WESTERN RAILEOAD. This road will cost not fa

from seven millions of dollars. It is calculated to support an engine of 14 tons weight, and to carry 1000 barrels of flour in a single train of cars, ten miles at hour. It is estimated that when finished, flour can be transported from Albany to Boston, 201 miles, for 30 cents per barrel. Two thousand men are now at work on this road, in some sections, both night and

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Mr. Simeon Nutting, aged 38 years, of Groton, Mass., was suddenly killed, under the following circumstances. While looking at the operation of the machinery in Mr. Howe's mills, he lost his balance, was precipitated into the wheel-pit, and was immediately killed. He was respected by a numerous circle of relations and friends who mourn his untimely death.—Lowell Adv. The Reformer, of British Guiana, gives a pitiful de-

scription of the condition of immigrants to that colony from Barbadoes.

The legislature of Tobago have decided to raise a

loan of £30,000 to be appropriated to the encourage-ment of immigration, for the purpose of promoting ag-riculture in the island.

Destructive Fire. A fire broke out in Salem, N. Y. on Friday evening last, in the stable connected with the Salem Hotel, which destroyed the hotel, and all the out-buildings, the session house of the Presbyterian Church, also the dwelling houses of Mr. Seymour, James A. McFarland, and Elizabeth Proudfit, in all, eight. There were in the stable 24 or 25 horses, of which, only four were saved. The property destroyed is immense. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. James Mack, of Lowell, Mass, dropped down dead yesterday, when proceeding to dinner at Howard's Hotel. His wife was leaning on his arm at the time. He had been afflicted for sometime past with an affection of the heart.—
N. Y. Bulletin.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, D. D. formerly of N. York, and for several years past, President of Wabash College, Indiana. He died at Crawfordville, the site of said College, on the 15th inst. in the 51st year of his age, at ness of 33 days, occasioned by bilious fever.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, Rev. Nelson Reed, in the 89th year of his age. The deceased was the oldest minister in connexion with the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, and since the recent death of the venerable James Wood of England, the senior minister of that denomination of Christians in the world.

DAMAGE TO A CHARACTER. An action was bro DAMAGE TO A CHARACTER. An action was brought recently in the Gore District, U. C. in which the plaintiff sought to recover 10,000 pounds damages against Kirkpatrick, who charged him with perjury The jury, after a short calculation, estimated the damage done to Mr. Durand's character at five shillings, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY. The Staffordshire (English) Gazette says that considerable sensation has been excited among the engravers in the potteries, by experiments that are now being made by a gentleman from London, in transferring designs and patterns from London, in transferring design. Apprehen-from lithographic prints to earthenware. Apprehen-sions are entertained that it will supersede engraving altogether. The effect is said to be really be

The cargo of the Spanish barque Rosini, which was picked up by wreckers under such mysterious cir cumstances, and taken to Nassau, N.P. is valued a \$190,000. Nothing has yet transpired to unravel the deep mystery which surrounds her.

Sale of the Amistad and Cargo. This famous vessel and cargo were sold, by auction, on Thursday of last week, at New-London, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court. They were appraised at about \$6600, and the gross sales will amount to within four or five hundred dollars of that sum.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A man by the name of Stevens, while driving one of the city teams, in East Cambridge, on Monday last, unfortunately fell, and the wheels passed over his body, breaking his back, and otherwise injuring him so dreadfully that he died in Mr. Davidson, a member of the Virginian bar, in card to the public, states that he is the 'author of, and engaged in getting up a project which has for its ob-ject the transportations of the mails, through the sir, by land and sea, at the speed of one hundred miles as

A letter received here, says the Richmond Compiler, states that the merchants of Bremen have projected a steam packet line between their city and New-York. The vessels are to be 1000 tons burthen each. Upwards of \$100,000 had been subscribed on the 1st

FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. A fir broke out at St. John's, on the night of Sept. 23, in house occupied by Mrs. McPherson, keeper of the Commercial Room, which destroyed a range of build nes and a large amount of property.

The ladies of the Wilmington (N. C.) Methodist
Episcopal Society have presented a flag to the Wilmington Volunteers!

Oak wood is selling at Northampton for \$3 a cord;

At Philadelphia, for \$5 25; and at Baltimore, for \$4 25.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK GENTLEMEN visiting New York, either to ly or for a considerable time, who have tiality for an atmosphere recking with the fi alcohol and tobacco, will find fortable house during their stay, at the Te House 163 Barclay street, near the centre of House 163 Barclay street, near the centre of business and within a few minutes' walk of all the Steambe Landings. The location is one of the most desirable in the city; the house new, spacious and commodia and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be four acceptable, and embracing every variety desired, the undeprayed appetite.

July 10.

GENTEEL BOARD.

At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. POUR lower and several upper chambers vacated by gentlemen resuming their count on the first of April. Several single rooms taken immediately. The suits of rooms are nient for families and others desiring a quiet, FOUR lower and several upper chambers will and pleasant situation for a permanent residence possessing the advantages of a large yard, and pl possessing the advantages of a large yard, and pleaty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing rooms shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the city, preferring private accommodations, are invited to call.

13-ff.

J. E. FULLER,

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY.

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODER No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come he this house, will have their choice of ships and the

THOMAS JINNINGS. Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 SUMMER St., (at Dr. Mann's office.)

FILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulain Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or thereis brated Lithodeon. By the use of this valuable and neently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists a compelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold pla

form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and a rable manner. Terms low and all operations war-manted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens plate work and mineral Teeth. 34—ep3m

FREE COTTON GOODS

CALICOES.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins, 4-4 wide.

Apron Checks.
Colored Muslins.
Printed and Plain Pongees.

Blenched, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Kni ting Cotton.
Cotton and Linen Table Diaper.
Printed and Plain Grass Cloths.

Wicking and Cotton Laps. Fine Linen Thread. Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide. Cotton Pantaloon Stuffs. Men's and Women's Cotton Hose. Also a full assortment of SILK, LINEN, WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. CHARLES WISE, North West Cor. of Arch and Fifths Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2.

NEW BOOK

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. Jun published by the Pawtucket Juvenile Anti-Slavery Office 25 Cornhill. This is the 'Anti-Slavery Token'm ticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. Pro-42cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abelition should be a purchaser.

The Arti-Slavery Depository is supplied w

a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, whole sule and retail, which we are anxious to exchange for the money. Will our friends send in their orders? oct. 16

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN to live in a family in the country, a desirable situation for one of good habits and who can come well recommended. One wanted in a private family in the city.

Also one or two girls to work in a Truss Manufactory. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill. YOUNG MAN to live in a family in the co

H. L. DEVEREUX,

Book and Job Printer. (F No. 4, Water Street, Boston. 2) THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of van ous sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the pricipal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Card

NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON.

THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will con Wednesday the 9th of Sept. next. The design of this Institution is to prepa for teaching. Applicants can be admi ed during as The conditions of entrance are, 1. Certificate good moral and intellectual character; 2. Age years at least; 3. Professed intention of becoming teacher; 4. Satisfactory examination in the common branches. The shortest time of continuance with the contraction of the con school is one year; but qualified pupils may be leave of absence to teach during the Summer Ten Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week.

C. PEIRCE, Principal.

Lexington, Aug. 12.

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK. THE Academical Year commences the second Me day in September, and consists of four quarter eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the control of of year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teach
several years, and devote themselves to the parel
education of their pupils. They have a house be
expressly for the accommodation of about was
rufts, in a pleasant and healthy situation. The
are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Pravil

and modern languages, and by assistant teachers we reside in the family.

TERMS. TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. fee one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring \$50.

Turros, (per quarter) English or Classical brances, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instruments \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teach Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Pray ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, YAUTIN, from England. Teacher of Italian and Frent Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistan Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil. D. MACK, Principal.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]
MASSACHUSETTS.—William Loring, Sandwich;-1 Freeman, Brewster; - Ezekiel Thatcher, Barastat and Yarmouth; -R. F. Wolleut, Dennis; - George O Harmon, Haverhill; - Joseph Brown, Andore; -Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown; - John Clement, Joseph end.

RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Parotucket ;- Wm RHODE-ISLAND.—With Adams, Faculty Adams, Ada

Hampton.

NEW-YORK.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ran Salaer, New-York City; — Charles S. Morton, Albany;— James C. Fuller, Skaneateles; — John H. Barker, Pers — Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marriett PENNSYLVANIA .- H. C. Howell, Alleghany ;- J.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegham; -1. IV Vashon, Pittsburg; -M. Preston, West Grose; -Joseph Fulton, Jr. Swan; -Thomas Peart, Enterprise; Thomas Hambleton, Russellville; -B. Kent, darew? Bridge; -John Cox, Homorton; -Rev. C. A. Boyd. Erice, Frie Co.; -James M. M. Kim, Philadelphia. Onto.—James Boyle, Cincinnati; -Charles Oland. Medina; -Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg; -Ahnet 6 Kirk, Barryville; -William Hills, Oberlin; -James Austin; Atwater; -Lot Holmes, New Lisbon; -Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortsville.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, is pay the subscription of a third person, and frank is letter if written by himself.'

nate the persons to whom it is to be credited

THE THE ANTI-S

Oliver J. To whom letters addres the paper. ce; or \$3 0

Letters an Averus Abverts and Talverts and T IS JACKSON, SA

WM. LLOY

VOL. 2 SE

Fro Forge A letter fro yesterday, encl of the New Er porting to come paper. The let W. H. Harriso HARRISON a to say, moreov LETTER OF Leavitt and Dr apparent, is in be found, are n such a paltry h

We hasten to ing interesting And in accorda we shall remove James Birney f General Willia hat all our abo to elevate to the seen) pledged to nent and essent can race. All doing service to sive a circulation William Henry Sin—The si Committee of

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could be assure very accorded use your officia at least in the drop our own t You will ex deep interest w Your obe

came duly to he dress me, I locance to the period generally refunded addressed to make the control of the contr mies, knowing the South. In of Massachuse any way that h expressly state I therein state Richmond at th seen no reason since. And I Congress has f on all subjects and should use the District. A no power to int States, yet so put down, that one pass Congrevenue for the for indemnifying abolish the sys revenue for thi once so expres see so desirabl

Gentlemen:

subject for the e should be You will, of c to make promi during this car at hand, I have as my sincere them to accord I am, Arthur Tap J. Leavitt, H. Dresser.

DEAR SIR :-In a Circula by the Execut abolition St. Clair are remen. The leave will never any man as leave the Sabbath,' these agent out hesitancy on their own

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preacher of the Whatever m mittee, upon that there are who will hesita ceive men as C hever been reg If you think form, or arrang

liberty to public , N. I